COMING FEATURES

(dates are tentative)

GENERAL

Test Methods ..... April 2
Microscopic Fiber Study.... April 23
Numbering System for All Yarns ..... April 30

COTTON

Spinning-Room Reports.... April 16
Warping for Satisfactory Slashing and Weaving.... May 14
Marquisette Weaves ..... May 21

WOOL

New Fabrics ..... April 16
Blending Calculations ..... April 30
Backed, Double, Treble Cloths ..... May 14

SILK

Imitation Woolens ..... April 2
Winder Differential Motion April 16
Loom Shipping and Driving May 14

RAYON

Controlling Knit-Goods Quality ..... April 9
Weaving on Cotton Looms.. May 7
Adjusting Loom Lay ..... May 21

KNITTING

First Annual Knitting Review ..... April 9
Hosiery Testing..... April 23
Cut-Presser Designing .... April 30

PROCESSING

Dasheen Starch ..... April 16
Preventing Shrinkage of Wool Knit Goods ..... May 7
Degumming Silk-Wool Mixtures ..... May 21

ENGINEERING

Conveyor Maintenance ..... April 2
Arc Welding ..... April 2
Mill Lighting ..... April 23

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Textile World

ESTABLISHED 1868

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Editor: Douglas G. Woolf

Wanted: A Price-Fixer

THE textile industry needs a price-fixer. We hasten to add that we have in mind, not the kind of man who can arrange a personally-conducted tour to Atlanta, but one who can set a limit to the sliding scale of ideas as to what a consumer will pay for his clothing.

▼

Granting that the average individual, particularly right now, insists on full value for every dollar expended, except in a speakeasy, it is difficult to understand how textile manufacturers have arrived at the conclusion that a bonus over and above this "full value" is necessary for the consummation of a sale. Certainly the consumers, inarticulate group that they are, have not been vocal on this point.

As a matter of fact, the purchaser of clothing has had absolutely nothing to do with the setting of unprofitable prices for textiles. If he had, it would not be possible for a manufacturer of men's suitings to find one of his fabrics in a $22.50 suit, in a garment in the $40-$50 range, and in a Fifth Avenue tailoring establishment awaiting instructions from a man with a hundred-dollar bill to spend. And yet that is exactly what a textile man found recently. Nor is he an exception.

What, then, has happened to make it necessary for that man to produce that cloth at a loss, even though there are customers who are willing to purchase it as a suit at prices carrying a differential of as much as $75, or more?

Two things.

First, the producer is caught in an intra-industry "vicious circle." There is just so much cloth business to go around, at a given time. There is no way in which that amount of business can be apportioned among the mills so that each can produce his share of it at a fair profit. So each man goes gunning after as much as he can get—and the first casualties are among prices. Then, faced with the problem of producing a fabric below costs, the goods manufacturer takes a shot at the yarn man. There, the same story is repeated. And the war goes merrily on.

Second, it doesn't matter if the cloth producer does find that his fabric may later clothe a man with a hundred-dollar bill; there is no channel through which he can reach that man. His cloth goes into the pot; he takes his loss; somebody else gets the profit.

▼

The latter problem, of course, will not be solved until some way is found to carry the prestige of the fabric to the ultimate consumer—or until such vertical integrations as have been sampled lately, become the rule rather than the exception.

But it does seem as if the industry need not wait that long before it sets some limit on its own ideas of price limits.

Immediately someone shouts, "It's against the law." But it has been pointed out before that the textile industry hasn't tested a fraction of its entirely legal possibilities.

Within recent weeks, certain textile firms have advanced prices—for no apparent reason other than that they had evidently become tired of operating at a loss. An epidemic of such announcements would be the best tonic the industry and its workers could imbibe.

The Week in Textiles

as Reflected in This Issue

General

Means for Bettering Business

Measures on which companies are going to rely to improve their profits in 1932 have been listed by the New England Council and a census of manufacturers taken to find the most favored items. *(page 16)*

Power-Plant and Mill Problems

At the recent meeting of the master mechanics section of the N.A.C.M., individual and group drives; waste-packed, ring, and ball bearings; and various mill maintenance and repair problems were discussed. *(page 26)*

Single-Apron Stock Dryer

Improvements are noted in a new single-apron stock dryer which features high efficiency, accessibility, and reduction of waste. It is particularly suitable for fine stock. *(page 38)*

Skip Shafts on Dobbies

Skip shafts are caused by improper timing of dobby looms. Other factors which may contribute to this trouble are outlined. *(page 40)*

Plan Quality Drive

Aimed to offset the current "price selling" which is regarded as threatening to eliminate quality in American textiles, a group of representative manufacturers, headed by Julius Fortsmann have formed the Quality Maintenance League. *(page 43)*

Cotton

Weave Room Efficiency

The operation of a weave room which has maintained an efficiency above the average is described, and it is pointed out that attention to small details and periodical check-ups are responsible for its success. *(page 18)*

Georgia Executives Meet

Operating Textile Executives of Georgia, at their regular spring meeting held an interesting and instructive discussion of cotton processes from opening through spinning. Capt. H. P. Meikleham, backed by 42 years of practical mill experience in the South, addressed the meeting. *(page 20)*

Yarn Package Density

The monetary savings realized by the use of larger-sized yarn packages can also be secured by keeping the package size constant and increasing the density. This method of securing increased yardage is especially advantageous when it is impractical to insert larger packages in the creels. *(page 23)*

Plan for Stabilization

Elaboration of a plan for stabilizing the cotton textile industry by establishment of a clearing house for cloth orders is given by Scheuer & Co. *(page 24)*

Stock Gyrator

Announcement is made of a new single-unit machine for opening, mixing, cleaning, and conveying raw cotton. Outstanding features are described. *(page 38)*

Cotton Easier

Cotton was easier this week as the result of uncertainty on the Farm Board's policy of surplus disposal. There was little support evident from trade quarters. *(page 45)*

Yarns Remain Dull

Cotton yarns have remained devoid of activity for another week. A few spinners are quoting prices under the market, but doing very little business. Outlook for mercerized yarns is improving through their use in knitted outerwear. *(page 45)*

Cotton Goods Still Quiet

The cotton goods market is quiet and sellers are still resisting successfully the pressure for cut prices which comes after a period of inactivity. *(page 49)*

Wool

Shaded Goods

The possible causes of the development of shaded woolen goods are outlined. Excessive use of soda ash in the fulling mill may be a contributing factor. *(page 41)*

Wool Prices Lower

Easiness in raw wool is becoming more evident as odd lots here and there sell at lower prices. Dealers have let out even desirable parcels for less than

The Textile Outlook

THE current inactivity of most of the textile markets may be regarded as an index of the extent to which consumer interest has fallen off. Retail sales are at a low point and the spring season is slow in developing. Those branches of the industry which can best weather this long arid spell will obviously be in best shape to take advantage of any turn for the better. Stability of price, intelligence of sales promotion and economy of operation are elements that will carry many firms through. More and more manufacturers are coming to see that selling at a loss is equivalent to giving away capital assets with every yard sold. Some day, after such a program, the manufacturer finds that his plant has been given away also; at least it no longer belongs to him. Home consumption of cottons and woolens and silks continues. The possible market for ultimate replacement is expanding all through the dull period. It may not be released, however, until more general employment and confidence results in wider spending. In the meantime curtailment of production and study of markets are among the best things a textile mill may do.

the going prices six to eight weeks back. *(page 47)*

Worsted Yarns Listless

Worsted yarns have come up against a wall of stagnation and profitless prices. Spinners will shut down rather than reduce their prices any further at present. *(page 45)*

Limited Fabric Call

A few lucky weavers of men's spring suitings enjoyed good demand this week, but wool goods mills generally were quiet. *(page 49)*

Knitting

Full-Fashioned Narrowing

The present vogue for mesh hosiery has made the narowing operation one of increased importance. Much of the difficulty encountered in this operation is due to the delicacy of the settings required and to the ignorance of many fixers regarding the exact adjustments necessary. For this reason, the operation and its essential motions are discussed in detail. *(page 28)*

Stitch Irregularity in Half Hose

The causes of stitch variation in half hose made on two different types of standard machines are outlined, and remedial measures are suggested. *(page 40)*

Mesh Hosiery for Men!

Men have "gone mesh" in their spring hosiery and several manufacturers are writing good orders for conservatively styled novelties. *(page 51)*

Swimsuit Mills Turn to Sweaters

Worried about the backward bathing-suit season, a number of leading swimsuit mills have turned part of their equipment over to producing sweaters. *(page 51)*

Ward Thoron's Contribution

THE resignation of Ward Thoron from the treasurership of Merrimack Mfg. Co., as noted in these columns last week, removes—at least temporarily—from the textile industry a man who has been an active public figure.

Although we found ourselves on many occasions in direct disagreement with him on certain issues, particularly on the elimination of night employment of women and on the compilation of statistics, we have always entertained a profound admiration for his courage and his sense of public service. Manufacturers, by and large, are all too inarticulate; many weaknesses in industry develop from lethargy on the part of individuals. Consequently the man who has decided convictions and who airs them publicly and frankly, makes a real contribution to progress and to the fight against stagnation.

We take this opportunity of expressing appreciation of Mr. Thoron's service in this respect.—*Editor.*

Silk

Silk Dictator Suggested

Dictatorship as a possible solution of the present crisis in the silk industry was suggested Wednesday by Thomas B. Hill, at the anual meeting of the Silk Association of America held in New York. Mr. Hill was succeeded as president by Paolino Gerli. *(page 19)*

Cheney Sells Through Factor

Important changes in organization and policies of Cheney Brothers have been made necessary by the critical conditions now existing in the silk industry. Sales and credits handled by the Textile Banking Co. *(page 32)*

Cable Twist in Silk

The method employed in constructing a cable-twist silk thread is outlined. The ratio of spinning twist to ply twist is approximately two to one. *(page 40)*

Kinky Filling Causes "Pinholes"

Distortion of the warp threads through the medium of kinky filling causes a defect in print goods in the form of opened interstices or pinholes. Excessive twist in occasional filling threads is to blame. *(page 41)*

Silk Prices Further Down

Indifferent demand brought a further drop of 5 to 10c. in raw silk prices this week. *(page 47)*

Sheer Fabrics Active

Increased call for heavy sheers and also some interest in prints marked the broadsilk market. Stocks are still too heavy, despite curtailment, and prices are soft. *(page 49)*

Rayon

Curtailment Very Significant

Present curtailment in rayon industry, estimated to be "almost unanimous," is viewed as important step. *(page 23)*

Shiners in Black Cops

Stretching of the yarn during twisting is determined as the cause of shiners in dyed rayon cops. Possible sources of strain are enumerated, and preventive measures are suggested. *(page 41)*

Stability Helps Yarns

Rayon producers believe price stability is best weapon to combat increasing competition of silk; price guarantee an issue. *(page 47)*

Processing

Boiling-Off and Dyeing Silk

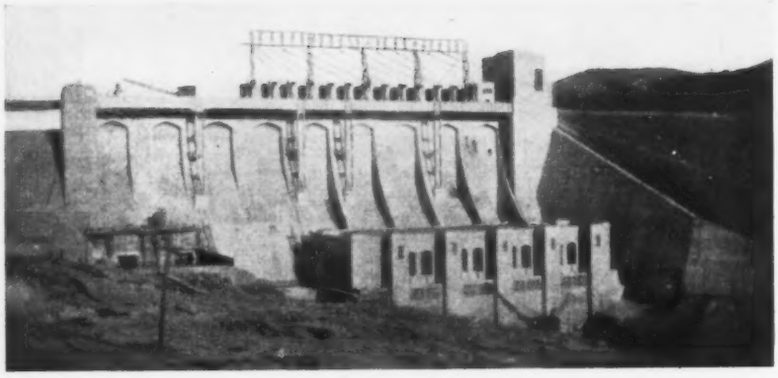
A single-bath process for boiling-off and dyeing silk is described. *(page 39)*

Rapid Water Testing

A compact kit for testing boiler feed water; processing water; and scouring, degumming, and bleaching baths is described. Ease with which the tests are made is stressed as an important advantage. *(page 39)*

The Business Outlook

THE only concrete accomplishment of Administration anti-deflation measures so far has been to reduce bank suspensions and currency hoarding, postpone railroad receiverships, steady security markets, support federal financing and increase bank liquidity. No evidence of credit expansion is yet forthcoming, and opposition among bankers to further aggressive easy-money pressure by Federal Reserve policies is developing. Most business indicators continue to recede, aside from spurts in coal production and shipments due to weather and strike conditions. Steel activity still waits upon a spring pick-up in automobile output, and this in turn upon Ford plans. Merchandise freight distribution and department store trade continue to decline, partly under unfavorable weather factors. Hesitancy in the heavy industries is contributing to declining power production. March building figures show the consequences of almost complete suspension of public improvements, which is offsetting the slight, sporadic improvement in employment stimulated by local drives. Commodity prices have weakened acutely in the last week.—*The Business Week.*



Fifteen-Mile Falls power plant, important New England enterprise

Ideas and Plans

of Textile and General Industry Recorded by New England Council

By James A. Austin

New England Editor, TEXTILE WORLD

WITH so many diverse individual opinions floating about, it has been difficult to ascertain clearly what mass opinion really is; what business executives as a group are thinking, what they are doing today to meet conditions, and what they are planning to do in the future. The New England Council has obtained a cross-sectional answer to these questions in the 853 replies to a ballot mailed to New England executives. While all groups were covered, a break-down of the replies into individual industries reveals some interesting comparisons between what might be called textile thinking and general industry thinking.

Examination of Tables I and II, which represent analyses of a number of the pertinent questions on the ballots, and answers, shows that textile men are not lagging in the endeavor to find a way out through the medium of progressive ideas. With so much concentration on the merchandising phase of the business it is not surprising to find that 61% of the textile replies stated that reliance would be placed on new products, whereas only 49% of the replies from industry in general checked this question. Similarly, 31% of textile replies checked market research, against 24% for general industry; 52% checked concentration on most profitable lines, against 43%; and 36% checked concentration on most profitable customer accounts, against 33%.

In manufacturing, it will be noted that the factor of obsolescence is prominent in the textile field, since 28% of the textile executives checked new machinery of higher capacity as a means to higher profits, as against 20% for industry in general. The vote on more research for new products, improvements, etc., was even more in favor of the textile industry, with 55% against 35%.

In recommendations for future planning the ballots requested a "yes" or "no" answer and, for the sake of comparison, the table is given as ratios of affirmative to negative. In recommendations for sales forecasting, budgeting of production, etc., the textile ratio runs fairly close to that of industry in general. The only marked divergence is in budgeting of financing where the textile industry voted the affirmative in the ratio of 57 to 1, against 16 to 1 for general industry.

It is not surprising to find that industry in general, and the textile industry in particular, voted in favor of modification of the anti-trust laws. What is noteworthy, however, is the very strong vote of the textile industry in favor of allowing standardization of discounts. The ratio of affirmative answers to this question was 38 to 1, which is far higher than industry in general voted and considerably greater than that of other items of anti-trust law modification in the textile column. Evidently, "trick" discounts are a sore spot in the industry. It is gratifying to find that the textile industry voted overwhelmingly in favor of broader fact-finding and statistical service on the part of trade associations, together with their promotion of the adoption of principles of scientific business management.

This survey is but another example of the work that the New England Council has been doing, since its organization in 1925, in digging out the facts, in determining what is necessary to develop and maintain the economic progress of the six New England States, and in providing a medium for cooperation and the coordination of effort.

Council Substitutes Facts for Notions

Not long ago sentimentalists shook their heads and murmured, "poor, dear, old, dying New England." Many New Englanders even dropped a gentle tear as they joined in packing the section away in "lavender" and memories. As a result, industrialists looked with disfavor upon the section, both as a manufacturing location and as a market. But—nobody knew the facts. Actually, New England showed a net gain of 926 plants and 18,032 employees for 1926-1930 inclusive.

In developing and publicizing facts, the New England Council has gone far to erase the view of the area as one of abandoned farms and factories, and, perhaps of even greater value, it has awakened in New Englanders themselves a realization of the importance of the section and its potentialities, and has developed a spirit of cohesion that was lacking in the old days.

In structure the council consists of 72 members, 12 from each State, and 1,300 associate members. Headquarters are maintained in Boston with a paid staff of

Table I

Analysis of returns to ballot sent out by New England Council showing textile as compared with general industry in percentage of total checking each point.

Measure on which companies will rely for improved profits in 1932—

A. In Selling	Percentage of Total Replies of those Favoring Specific Measure Mentioned		Textiles More or Less than All Industry
	Textile, %	All Industry, %	Units of %
Increasing volume of sales	64	61	+ 3
New products	61	49	+12
New uses for present products	25	29	— 4
Increased help to dealers or retailers	20	27	— 7
Application of sales analysis	34	34	....
Application of market research	31	24	+ 7
Concentration on most profitable lines	52	43	+ 9
Concentration on most profitable customer accounts	36	33	+ 3
B. In Manufacturing			
Decreased production costs	76	61	+15
New machinery of higher capacity	36	28	+ 8
Revision of manufacturing layout	28	20	+ 8
New processes	24	25	— 1
Application of bonus or other wage incentive plan	25	20	+ 5
More research for new products, improvements, etc	55	35	+20

Table II

Analysis showing ratio of "yes" to "no" vote

Recommendations for Future Planning

	Proportion of "Yes" to "No" on Each Question	
	Textile	All Industry
Each employer accept definite responsibility for providing maximum possible security of employment for his stable force	4.4 to 1	5 to 1
Each employer develop longtime plans for operating as nearly as possible at uniform rate by:		
a. Sales estimating and forecasting	28.5 to 1	20 to 1
b. Budgeting sales	14 to 1	8 to 1
c. Budgeting production	14.7 to 1	12 to 1
d. Budgeting financing	57 to 1	16 to 1
g. Shortening hours to conform to work available	9 to 1	7 to 1
Recommendations for Business Progress		
Anti-trust laws should be modified to allow firms to co-operate in:		
a. Price stabilization	9 to 1	7.5 to 1
b. Standardization of discounts	38 to 1	11 to 1
c. Standardization of reserve accounting	17 to 1	12 to 1
d. Stopping "cut-throat" competition	22 to 1	14 to 1
Federal Government should be asked to standardize or otherwise protect the cost-base in each industry — to check selling below cost	2 to 1	1.1 to 1
Trade associations should undertake:		
a. Long time planning for their industries	15 to 1	24 to 1
b. Broader fact-finding and statistical services	Unanimous	73 to 1
c. Promotion of scientific management	77 to 1	49 to 1

six specialists and clerical assistants. Among the important committees, each consisting of one member from each State, are those dealing with industry, agriculture, recreational development, power, research, and community development.

As a measure of the scope of the organization, some of the major activities of the council and its committees within the last year might be mentioned in this connection:

1. Continuation of emphasis on need for individual manufacturers to accept their responsibility to employees and to work towards stabilization of employment, both from humanitarian standpoint and with the view that the jobless worker is the cashless customer. Danger of governmental action if industry falls down pointed out. Campaign pushed to have manufacturers gather data on unemployment to the end that a basis of factual material will be available that will serve as a guide in dealing with present conditions and in preventing future recurrences.

2. Compilation of 14 recommendations as result of survey to determine "A Working Program for New England Industry."

3. Determination of majority opinion—after committee had gathered factual material—on stand New England should take on proposed trunk-line railroad consolidation.

4. Cooperation with educators in supplying information by which New England's youth can be made acquainted with the facts of New England economics.

5. Fostering of cooperative promotional campaign to sell New England agricultural products to New England consumers on a quality basis.

6. Public attention called to need for action to control public expenditures and taxation. Committee placed before chambers of commerce and boards of trade a plan for organized study of tax problems. Figures developed showing trends of expenditures for different items and of tax rates.

7. Continuation of first monthly index of New England business activity.

8. Attention called to amount spent by tourists and emphasis laid on further development and publicizing of section as recreational center. As part of plan, campaign instituted by council in cooperation with women's clubs to beautify highways.

9. Nation-wide campaign sponsored to bring to the attention of the rest of the country the facts about New England as a "rich, ready, responsive, quality market."

There have been, and are, of course, many other fields of activity. In fact, the council lends coordination and supplies factual data to any movement that will promote the economic or social well-being of the section. In doing so, however, there is no tendency or desire to boost New England at the expense of other areas and thus foster sectional jealousies. The dominating thought is to advance New England as an integral part of the United States.

Textile men among the 72 council members include: William S. Nutter, vice-president, Goodall Worsted Co., Sanford, Me.; Richard Sulloway, Sulloway Mills, Franklin, N. H.; Olin D. Gay, president, Gay Brothers Co., Cavendish, Vt.; John F. Tinsley, vice-president and general manager, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.; Phillip C. Wentworth, treasurer and director, National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.; Arthur Ingraham, Oakland (R. I.) Worsted Co.

A glimpse of New England—Harvard Business School

Why a Certain Weave Room *Is More Efficient Than the Average*

"WE are constantly watching the small things," said the manager of a certain cotton mill when asked by the Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass., how he succeeds in maintaining the efficiency of his weaving department a little higher than the average. "We study the job for better ways of doing things. That is what we believe superintendents and overseers are paid to do."

On the invitation of the manager, the Draper Corp. sent a man down to this mill to look it over. The findings of the loom company's observer are interesting and are reported in Draper's *Cotton Chats* somewhat as follows:

The efficiency of this mill as compared with many others on the same class of work rests on constant supervision by the superintendent and overseer and their policy of cooperation in running the mill, rather than on any particular settings of loom mechanisms.

Adjusting the Brakes

The looms stop and start much better than in the average weave room. We know brakes have to be adjusted occasionally; but in this mill when brakes need a little adjustment, they get it, which is not the case in many weave rooms.

Here is their way of keeping a check on the brakes. At stopping time, noon and night, the weavers stop the looms rather than let them slam as the speed goes down. They don't run down the front alley knocking off shipper handles. They pass through the back alley and stop the looms by the fingers of the warp stop motion. In this way all looms are stopped with the lay in starting position. To start up, they pass through the front alley and pull on the shippers. If a lay has stopped too far forward, the weaver flags the loom for the fixer.

It is noticeable that the mill help are carefully instructed to take every advantage of the many special features of the stop motion. This is especially true of the device for opening the warp at a broken end. They keep the motion set so that this opening is sure to be well defined. If they find it necessary to use the stop-motion fingers to open the warp, they have the setting fixed at once. This reduces to the minimum the time and labor of tying in the broken end.

Weavers spend most of their time in the back alley except when tying in an end. If it is necessary to stop the loom to attend to a yarn defect, they do it by the stop-motion fingers. After fixing the yarn trouble, they reach over from behind the loom and pull on the shipper.

For a girl to pull on the shipper by reaching over from behind, the shipper must be kept fairly easy. This is done by having very little tension on the shipper-handle spring. Set with no tension on the spring with shipper in idle position, so that when it is in operative position there is only sufficient tension on the spring to keep the shipper handle in place.

Driving Friction Set Close

Looms are belt driven with friction pulleys. To facilitate quick starting, belts are kept tight and are cleaned weekly by the fixer with a dry rag or waste held in each hand against the running belt. Once a month the cleaning is done by special help with the rags or waste dampened with a little dressing, after which the outside of the belt is given more dressing with a mop.

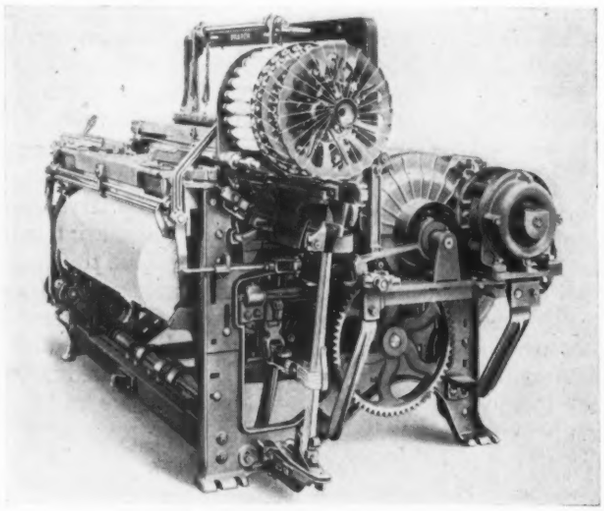
They also set the friction a little closer than is usual in most mills. By holding the lay with one hand and pulling on the shipper with the other, the lay will be made to break away when the front edge of the shipper is in line with the shipper lock catch, so that after the loom has sufficient friction to carry it, the shipper still has an inch to go before being locked in the shipper lock.

One other condition helps in starting these looms from almost any position back of front center. The pick is set a bit early, just enough to make sure that the crank shaft is front of top center.

Another rule of this weave room contributes to its efficiency. Fixers, with 204 looms per section (they put in no warps), are required to go around the section once a week and take out each shuttle. They examine it to see if the spring is tight and the bobbin straight and to look for any bruises or slivers on the shuttle. This weekly inspection avoids many breakouts and gives a chance to check shuttle troubles before they become serious.

The looms have been speeded up and are now running much faster than is usual.

There is another rule here which seems to be good when properly carried out. The position of the hole in pickers is set by the management instead of there being as many positions as there are loomfixers. When a supply of new pickers is received, a boy bores the holes to the shape, depth, and position that have been set.



At quitting time the weavers stop their looms by means of the warp stop motions

Thos. B. Hill Suggests Dictator for Silk Industry

Paolino Gerli elected head of Silk Association

A SOLEMN warning that continued adherence to the idea of "survival of the fittest" would bring ruin to the American silk industry coupled with the suggestion that it might be advisable for the industry to put itself under the guidance of a dictator, lent unusual significance to the address of Thomas B. Hill, retiring president, at the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America, held Wednesday in New York. Mr. Hill ended a two-year term as president; he was succeeded in that office by Paolino Gerli, former president of the National Raw Silk Exchange, and a member of the silk importing firm of E. Gerli & Co., New York.

Mr. Gerli, in a brief address, said recent weeks have shown a growing solidarity in the silk industry, and he interpreted this tendency as evidence that the trade desires to achieve stability. While realizing present difficulties, he said he saw signs of a determination within the industry to solve its own problems, and he spoke optimistically of the outlook. A written report on the association's work in the 1931-1932 period since the last annual meeting was submitted at the meeting by Ramsay Peugnet, secretary of the association.

Mr. Hill appraised the present condition of the silk industry as extremely serious and divided the picture into three main parts: First, the general business depression; second, the steady decline in raw silk prices; and, third, particular conditions within the industry itself. While the first two are beyond control of the industry, such, he pointed out, could not be said for the third.

"There appears to have been an awakening in our industry," he added, "to the realization that a crisis is before us, and considerable activity has been engendered which has resulted in cooperative and concentrated action. Much good has come of action taken, but we still have a long way to go. We must continue the cooperation that has been inaugurated."

He urged fuller appreciation in the industry of the valuable work being done by the Silk Association, particularly stressing the "fine work of the Design Registration Bureau." As an example of the progress made toward curbing design piracy, he told of one manufacturer, previously noted for wholesale pirating, who, when he was forced to buy designs, discovered to his surprise that he was making more money than when he pilfered the ideas of others. Mr. Hill also described the important work done by the association's statistical department and asked that members report figures more promptly to facilitate this task.

He preceded his suggestion for a dictator with a review of the general condition of the industry, remarking that "there are too many units operating in this field, and an over-preponderance of distributors who are not properly financed to merchandise in an orderly and constructive manner, bringing a constant weakness in price structure."

He branded the "survival of the fittest idea" as a fallacy, adding that "if there are any of its adherents left today, the past year should surely have shown them the error of their thoughts."

"Need we have more proof," he asked, "than we have now that a continuance of this policy will lead to absolute ruin for the silk industry?"

He then completed his thought with the following significant paragraph:

"Perhaps I should temper my statement by saying that in slight measure, some advocates of this theory have begun to modify their views even though they may not have entirely abandoned the principle. At best it is a brutal thought and cannot be compared with the benefits that can be derived through concerted action. The merging of the merchandising branches of our industry is a very difficult task; the lodging of centralized power by the members of the industry in the hands of a Dictator is a most complicated thought, but if they appear to have potential possibilities for good and for constructive results, is it not better to turn to these, rather than to continue the practice of the past?"

He concluded his address with the promise that he will do his best under the new leadership to further the cause of the industry.

Mr. Peugnet's annual report reviewed the specific activities of the association through the year. He pointed out that $1,000,000 had been saved to the industry through the association's effort in bringing about a reduction in transcontinental railroad freight rates, decreasing the rate from $9.00 to $6.00 per 100 lb. Credit work, silk theft investigation, and the current study of the industry, also were described by Mr. Peugnet. His report was supplemented by reports on the divisional activities of the association, particularly in broadsilk, raw silk, velvet, silk tie and related groups.

In view of the critical condition of credits especial interest centered on the work of the Uptown Credit Group. The number of credit inquiries took a big jump in 1931, the report showed.

Other officers of the association elected at the meeting were William H. Hubbard, William Skinner & Sons, Otto Froelicher, Schwarzenbach-Huber Co. and W. R. Thomas, Jr., Wahnetah Silk Co., vice-presidents; Ramsay Peugnet, secretary and treasurer, and Henry E. Stehli, Stehli Silks Corp., to executive committee.

Georgia Operating Executives Compare

Carding and Spinning Notes

INTERESTING problems in carding and spinning were discussed at the spring meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., March 18. One of the features of the meeting, which was presided over by E. H. Rogers, agent of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, general chairman of the organization, was an address by Captain H. P. Meikleham, agent of the Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga., who spoke with his usual frankness.

Following the invocation by Frank K. Petrea, superintendent, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., past general chairman of the association, Captain Meikleham was introduced by Mr. Rogers. The speaker, who is still an active manufacturer after a long and vigorous career in the cotton textile industry, addressed his remarks primarily to the overseer and his job. At the outset, however, he touched briefly on the subject of efficiency experts whose recommendations were said to be valuable except for one thing—they do not tell how to shake the money for improvements out of the mill treasurer. He declared that the so-called "stretch-out system" does not always recognize the standards of quality that the mill is attempting to meet.

"The most important man in running a mill is the overseer," Captain Meikleham continued. "If you have good overseers and obtain good results, the superintendent gets the credit; if you have trouble, the overseer gets the blame. The overseer should realize that he is the most important cog in the machine and, as he is the direct connection between the management and the employees, he must treat both sides fairly."

Overseer Handcuffed

One trouble the overseer has, in the speaker's opinion, is that the mill employs him and then handcuffs him. He should be left alone in the operation of his department; and, if he doesn't get results, he should be replaced. If he does get results, he should be given credit for his work. An overseer should make up his mind to be the best overseer in the business—not always looking for more money or a job as a superintendent.

Captain Meikleham's recommendation to overseers was to get all the advice they could obtain on whatever problem was under consideration and then to accept what appeared to be the best concensus of opinion. He stressed the importance of taking advice from the machinery builders and urged his listeners not to be "gumming up things by trying to improve on the machinery." He declared that machinery developments come in cycles and that many of the so-called recent innovations were old ideas that had been brought into the daylight again. He said that only three radical changes in textile machinery had been made during his career, and these were the (1) the automatic loom, (2) the system of automatic spooling and high-speed warping, and (3) long-draft spinning.

In conclusion, if asked to summarize his advice to overseers, Captain Meikleham said he would advance the following suggestions:

(1) Don't have the feeling that you have to "cow-tow" to an official. Many overseers get themselves into trouble by trying to please their boss. (2) Be square with your employees. (3) Don't think you know it all; that you are a "world beater." (4) Give all credit where credit is due. (5) Get all the advice you can. (6) Work every minute of your time for your operation. (7) Don't do anything that will bring any discredit to your cooperation.

At the luncheon which was served in the main dining hall at Georgia Tech., J. C. Edwards, superintendent, Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga., was elected to the executive committee. Prior to the luncheon, short talks were made by Walter C. Taylor, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C.; T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, Atlanta; and David Clark, editor of the *Southern Textile Bulletin,* Charlotte. Mr. Clark spoke encouragingly of the outlook for increase in the consumption of cotton textile products, and pointed to the fact that there is now a smaller number of cotton spindles per 1,000 inhabitants in the United States than at any time in many years. He stated that some print-cloth mills are now showing a profit although running on reduced operating schedules, and that large quantities of combed yarns were recently sold by the mills of the Gaston County (N. C.) area. He urged mills to take advantage of present conditions to replace obsolete and inadequate equipment.

Following routine announcements by Robert W. Philip, of Atlanta, secretary and treasurer of the organization, the regular discussions were started.

High-Density Packed Cotton

A. E. Massey, superintendent, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., led the morning session on carding problems. The first question for discussion was the following: "Is high-density packed American cotton recognized in the domestic market as a commercial package, and is it generally accepted by the mills?" It was explained that this question referred to higher-density packed cotton than standard-density compressed cotton.

In reply to this question, a letter from Oscar D. Grimes, vice-president and treasurer of the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co., was read by Secretary Robert W. Philip, as follows: "We have purchased 75 bales of high-density packed American cotton which was shipped us from New Orleans. This cotton was prepared for export, as the cubical dimensions of high-density packed cotton is less than ordinary compressed cotton. This makes

the cargo rate on high-density packed cotton lower per pound than on ordinary compressed cotton, as the cubical dimensions are considered as well as the weight of export shipments. We do not believe that high-density packed cotton is generally offered to American mills, as it has never been offered to us except in this one instance. We do not believe high-density packed cotton is generally accepted by the mills of America."

In connection with the first question, members were asked to report what methods are used for opening cotton in cases where mills use both density and regular compressed cotton. Mr. Grimes' answer to this part of the question was, in part, as follows: "In using ordinary compresed cotton the bales are opened in the ordinary way, which is to remove the ties and lay the bale on the floor and then remove the bagging from one side, which leaves the fiber on one side of the bale exposed so that the opening-room man can feed the cotton to the bale breaker or other machines. It is advisable, if sufficient floor space is available, to remove all the ties from the bale except the ones at each end and allow the bale to expand for 24 hours before being fed to the machinery. However, we do not follow the last method, but feed the cotton to the machines almost immediately after the ties and bagging are removed.

"We have used considerable Egyptian cotton which is shipped to this country in high-density packed bales. We have always allowed these bales at least 24 hours in which to expand after the ties are removed and before the cotton is fed to any machines. We find high-density packed cotton to be very difficult to handle in that the bales are small and very heavy, which makes it difficult for the men to move the bales around. High-density packed bales are very hard, and it is difficult to use a cotton hook on them. It is also hard to make the hooks on the cotton scales take hold of the bales for weighing. We have not found the staple of high-density packed bales injured in any way, but the machinery will process high-density packed cotton better after it is allowed to expand."

J. C. Edwards, superintendent, Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga., was of the opinion that the staple in high-density packed bales is often damaged in the baling process.

The opinion was then expressed that, in order to avoid the possibility of having high-density packed cotton delivered to the mill, contracts should specify standard-density cotton.

Benefits of Ageing

The concensus of opinion as to the benefits derived from ageing cotton on the opening-room floor after all ties and bagging are removed was that, if the mill has room enough to permit this practice, ageing is highly desirable. Chairman Massey stated that a fine-goods mill could scarcely afford to run cotton without first ageing the raw stock, but that most mills represented at the meeting were running so much cotton that they haven't time to do much ageing. V. J. Thompson, superintendent, Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills, after employing a number of different methods, including the use of ageing bins, which he considered preferable, now carries opened cotton directly to the hoppers.

The second part of the question with reference to ageing of cotton was as follows: "Do you use the practice of cutting all but two ties in the warehouse, allowing the cotton to stand in this condition as long as possible before using? In other words, we want to bring out the methods and benefits derived in ageing and blooming cotton." C. K. Cobb, assistant superintendent, Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills, reported that he found it advantageous to cut the middle ties from the bales and let the cotton age as long as possible. The ties are cut when the bale is carried to the opening, where there is sufficient space to accommodate about 60 bales at a time. Mr. Edwards was of the opinion that three hours of ageing after the cotton had passed through the opening room is more valuable than 24 hours of ageing before the stock enters the opening process.

Several members reported that the variation in moisture content of finisher-picker laps is greater on dry days than on wet days. Walter Dillard, Jr., assistant superintendent, Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., stated that the moisture content of finished picker laps has been found to vary from 6.4% to 7.1% on wet days, and from 5.4% to 8.4% on dry days. The experience of other members checked with the results reported by Mr. Dillard. In the case of the picker room at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, of Atlanta, from which no air is discharged, and in which constant temperature and regain is maintained, Frank H. Cooper, assistant superintendent, stated that the variation averaged less than one-half of one per cent and that he could tell no difference between wet days and dry days. The room is equipped with automatic controls.

A battery of single-process pickers at Exposition Cotton Mills

The next question presented by Chairman Massey was: "On a one-process picker, with middling cotton, what is the best setting on the three-blade, two-blade, and Kirschner beaters?" It was pointed out that the answer depends upon the staple of cotton being run and the heaviness of the lap. Mr. Edwards stressed the point that grids should be set to take out as many motes as possible without taking out any good staple. Settings taken as the distance from feed rolls to beater were reported as follows: On $\frac{15}{16}$-in. cotton, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. on back, $\frac{5}{16}$ in. on front; on $\frac{7}{8}$-in. to $\frac{15}{16}$-in. cotton, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. on Buckley, $\frac{9}{32}$ in. on blade, $\frac{5}{32}$ in. on Kirschner. Mr. Clark stated that the question of proper settings for beaters came up at a meeting about twenty years ago and that an old carder claimed that it was impossible to set a Kirschner beater too close. D. R. Senn, superintendent, Enterprise Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., said he

obtains good results by setting the two-blade beater up to ⅛ in. and the Kirschner beater as close as possible.

Metallic card clothing next came up for discussion. None of the members having experience with this type of clothing could say definitely that it would become brittle upon running as a result of crystallization. J. E. Batson, overseer of carding, Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., said that he had observed no indication of crystallization. He is operating 23 cards equipped with metallic clothing, some of which have been so equipped for three years. Another member reported some trouble due to a bad installation of the clothing, but did not observe any crystallization. Mr. Cob reported some difficulty on the outer edges of the cylinder. A lap-up on the doffer would strip out the teeth on the cylinder, the teeth breaking off and leaving the foundation in some cases. He could not say, however, whether the trouble was due to a fault of the clothing or not.

The next question for discussion was: "Due to the fact that this year's cotton crop is better, are you setting your cards to take out as little waste as possible; that is, flyings, strips, etc. If so, have you noticed an increase in shedding, invisible loss, sweeps, slubs, etc.?"

J. C. Platt, agent and superintendent, Aragon (Ga.) Mills, the first man to offer his experience on this subject, said that he had noticed a decrease in the amount of waste, but hadn't set the cards to take out less waste. There was a decrease in flyings over the mill, but he could not determine whether or not this was due to the cotton. Mr. Platt said that his mill had started spraying cotton with oil and that there had been a decrease in the invisible loss in this cotton in process this year. This, he stated, might be because, when cotton was picked, the weather was not as wet as in the previous season.

The question was asked as to whether or not this year's cotton cotton crop is better than the previous one. Several members answered that they think it is. Mr. Rogers stated that he had changed settings to take out less waste, in cases where the card strips are not to be used by the mill, but that if the strips are run through as stock in process, there is no object in obtaining such a slight decrease in card strips. He does not believe there was any decrease in slubs or gouts as the result of better cotton, but there was a noticeable decrease due to the efforts of the overseers and their helpers. Mr. Petrea had experienced trouble with little particles of seed that had been pulled into the cotton with the lint during the ginning process. Other members had likewise noticed an increase in seed particles.

The consensus of opinion, after a discussion of the next question, was that six slivers per head of drawing is preferable to seven slivers per head. One member tried seven ends up, double drawing with front-roll speed of 240 r.p.m., but the yarn did not run well in the spinning room and the breaking strength was lower than that obtained by six ends up on drawing. Another member had tried running drawing with eight ends per head, but this was not found to be satisfactory. Mr. Rogers ran one head with eight ends up, kept all the product separate, and ran through the spinning to determine the comparative results. He could not tell any difference in the work as compared with yarn made from regular drawing with six slivers to the head.

In the opinion of Mr. Thompson, double drawing will produce more uniformity in the product, while single drawing will perhaps give a little better breaking strength. Single drawing, however, does not straighten out the fibers quite so well, and he does not recommend it. He prefers as slow speed as possible in drawing, running at present with front-roll speed of 217 r.p.m.

The next question was whether or not old worn slubber spindles can be turned or ground down for intermediates, making a satisfactory job. Mr. Batson stated that he prefers grinding down the slubber spindles rather than reversing them. Mr. Rogers had tried grinding down spindles by an expert and got excellent results. He stated that his mill had always had spindles reversed and then discarded them when they were worn out the second time. Mr. Platt had tried reversing spindles but had not got very satisfactory results. Mr. Elliott saw no objection to grinding down the spindles, if done correctly, although he did not obtain good results on two frames at one time because the spindles were not given just the right-shaped top.

The results of experiments with dressing for leather rolls were requested by the chairman. Mr. Platt stated that he is experimenting with a dressing applied by the roller covered which, according to the manufacturer, is expected to prolong the life of the leather cot by approximately 25%. He felt that a waterproof dressing might be a good thing for high humidities. Mr. Elliott also stated that he is trying a dressing on leather rolls in the card room and that he believes much can be accomplished in this way if the proper dressing is used.

In connection with this discussion, D. L. Maddox, overseer of carding, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, reported that he is using a dressing that is applied every two weeks. This dressing, he said, makes the roller very slick, so that it does not pick up as much small stuff, and he has not noticed any decrease in fly on the top clearer. Mr. Maddox believes, after three months' use of this dressing, the work runs better in roving process.

After trying roller dressing on both spinning and roving several years ago, W. J. Jordan, overseer of spinning, Columbus Mfg. Co., discontinued the practice as the spinners wore out the cots running off laps. Mr. Massey stated that some leather manufacturers are now selling skins that have already been treated.

Frank E. Heymer, superintendent, Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga., asked if, in closing down a mill, it is advisable to leave strips, etc., in the cards rather than to run them out. Mr. Rogers advised leaving strips in the cards as a protection for the machines. He did this in shipping cards at one time.

Traveler Weights

The afternoon session was in charge of J. R. Federline, Jr., overseer of spinning, Lanett (Ala.) Mill, of West Point Mfg. Co., who led the discussion of spinning problems.

The first question, which resulted in a lengthy discussion, was as follows: "Why does it take a heavier traveler for a worn ring than for a new one? Three or four days running will slick up a ring sufficient to establish a definite number for a certain speed and yarn number, but sometimes this number will have to be heavied every few months until the traveler is several numbers heavier than the one started with. Is it better to run square-point or round-point travelers on warp? On filling? Coarse numbers? Fine numbers?"

C. K. Cobb, assistant superintendent, Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills, gave his experience in running 8s warp yarn

(*Continued on page 54*)

New Rayon Curtailment

Shows Power of Cooperation

By John Black

Assistant Editor, TEXTILE WORLD

THE present concerted effort toward curtailment of production may prove one of the most significant developments in the history of the rayon industry. While arbitrary judgments are dangerous, it appears that the producers have finally awakened to 100% recognition of their greatest asset, an asset which sets them apart from all other textile divisions, namely, complete control of product. A few weeks ago, the Viscose Co. announced that production had been cut from 80% to 70%; this statement had a salutary effect on output by other companies and since then the movement toward curtailment has been gaining steadily. At the moment, output is down nearly to 60% of capacity.

The important point to be remembered, is that this is no haphazard effort to cut stocks; the industry has seen plenty of such efforts and they seldom proved lasting. Now a new spirit is manifest. If ever the rayon producers felt favorably disposed to the curtailment principle, that time is the present. They are all in the mood, and ready, which explains the prompt response to the lead taken by the Viscose Co. Several important rayon executives said last week that they thought the curtailment move was "practically unanimous" in the industry.

Ths development is further evidence of the growing spirit toward cooperation which first found expression in the pooling of production statistics effected through the good offices of Rufus W. Scott, of the Tubize Chatillon Corp. At that time, TEXTILE WORLD, editorially and otherwise, pointed out the underlying significance of the step and read into it the likelihood of further cooperative action.

Statistics on current curtailment by individual companies are not yet available; it is possible they may not be disclosed. That point is not vital at the moment; the main thing is that the industry seems willing to put its house in order, so far as stocks are concerned. Obviously enough, the scale of curtailment which suits one company, can not arbitrarily be made to fit another. A large company perhaps could reduce output to 60% or even 50% and still make money, while such would be quite impractical for a smaller unit. The scale must be elastic, fitting the volume status and capital position of the individual concern.

Keen Watch on Stocks

The industry is watching its stocks as never before, and is moving intelligently toward some general code of control. How much stock should be kept on hand? The prevailing belief is that six weeks' supply would be right, but this again depends upon the individual company's position. Some large concerns want to have two months' supply; it is held that this quantity is necessary, especially for those using several processes. However, large firms are not unanimous on the point; the Viscose Co., it is understood, believes six weeks' supply is sufficient, and is even hoping to cut stock to a four weeks' basis.

The strong rise in curtailment sentiment among producers can be attributed to several causes. Decline in rayon sales of course is the immediate basis. The drop in demand may be ascribed to increased competition of silk due to lower levels there; or general depression hesitancy; or exceptionally cold weather prevailing through March. Doubtless all three contributed to the lower volume. Producers are far from unanimous as regards the importance of silk competition, but there is a growing tendency to put this factor first. Silk competition has cut into sales of finer denier; that is now generally admitted. What is the solution? Producers are emphatic against a rayon price cut, and with good reason. Rayon today has one big advantage over silk, namely price stability, which any new price revision would eliminate.

If silk continues its decline, no doubt there will be further talk of a rayon cut, but at present writing, such a step seems unlikely. It is not logical, anyway; if producers cut 5 or 10c. off the price, that would be insignificant as regards helping the situation. Really to have an effect, rayon producers would be obliged to cut prices 40 or 50c. and that would be industrial suicide. One buyer argument has been that rayon should keep "its true differential" in relation to silk; producers counter by demanding what is the "true differential"? And to this there is no answer which will be generally accepted.

Rayon producers have surveyed the problem, and now look to curtailment as their solution. The road ahead is uncertain; none can say where the silk decline will lead, or what it may do to rayon. But, irrespective of what will develop, rayon curtailment is a sound step. At worst, it can do no great harm; at best, it may prove the redemption of the rayon industry.

The curtailment is individual and spontaneous and it is prompted by a growing realization that the rayon industry must act at once, or suffer serious consequences. Prices are firm and they must remain so; the margin is too low to permit underselling. That indeed, explains the surprising strength of the curtailment movement. The days when the industry could casually allow itself to drift into a price war without any great financial suffering are gone; margin was sufficient to allow some slashing then. Today, however, profits are so low that even a slight concession would wipe them out for all concerned.

It is to be hoped that the curtailment will continue in exact proportion to demand. The new movement promises well for the industry. If it is followed to its logical conclusion, we eventually may see rayon production volume as completely mastered and controlled as the fiber production processes themselves.

Clearing House Would Control Basic Weakness

Scheuer Believes

◆ *The idea of a gray goods Clearing House, suggested by Scheuer & Co., cloth brokers, New York, as noted in a previous issue of* TEXTILE WORLD, *is expanded in the following supplementary statement made by that company.*

IN OUR original statement on the Clearing House idea, we emphasized the fact that like all other industrial effort, it will fail if it is poorly handled and if its authority is not centralized. The personnel is far more important than the scheme or plan!

The conception of the Clearing House which we have in mind, includes membership for both gray buyers and gray sellers. The primary function of the Clearing House is to lend stability to the gray cloth market. It is not designed to raise prices artificially or to operate in defiance of economic forces. It is not designed to circumvent competitive business but it is designed to preserve legitimate competitive striving up to the point where such competition becomes menacing and undermines.

The chief elements of cost which underlie the finished goods price level are the gray goods price plus the price of finishing. If true stability were to be obtained, a similar type of Clearing House might be organized among the job finishers and their customers with great profit to the industry. Membership in these Clearing Houses in addition to independent mills and converters should include those vertical organizations which control a large part of their own production, finishing and distribution. Such institutions are bound to benefit greatly if more orderly gray goods markets prevail and by the same token if finished goods prices are stabilized their entire operation is made more sound.

A Clearing House primarily must possess the flexibility necessary to a proper adjustment to market forces; must have the power, the vision and the understanding in its price-making policy to meet the individual needs and the individual exigencies. In the main, these exigencies should be less intense under an orderly régime than under the present hit and miss methods.

In determining the price at which a gray fabric can be marketed, consideration should be given to the finished goods price levels. Due allowance must be made for legitimate payment for the services of financing, styling, finishing and distributing. All of these factors are subject to daylight; they are not hidden in mystery, they are not secrets as they were in years gone by. If the converter could be assured that the gray price of an article is soundly based to permit of a 16½c. finished goods price and that his competitor will be unable to take advantage of a disorganized gray goods market to obtain the same cloth on a basis which would permit of selling the item at 13½c., he will not only operate confidently and more liberally at 16½c., but his competitor, as well, will gain better results. In any event, the creative efforts of all operators should be stimulated by such assurance. There are plenty of 13½c. items within the industry and that which is worth 16½c. need not be undermined to 13½c. especially when the 13½c. involves terrific losses to every handler of the item, involves the loss of capital assets and the undermining of the health and welfare of American citizens working in our mills.

Print cloth levels need not be permitted to jump around erratically. Our industry was operated successfully prewar with a movement limited to ¼c. per annum. The cause of price irregularity has been chiefly the individualistic selling methods which prevail, the same methods which gradually brought about the unspeakable levels we have recently experienced. The chief contribution a Clearing House could make would be to limit both the extremes and the frequency of price changes.

These price changes have produced no business that would not otherwise have developed. They have influenced business temporarily from one channel to another, but nobody has been able to hold the advantage. Bear in mind, a Clearing House system would not infringe on individual judgment in the matter of quantity or delivery sold. Each seller would be free to choose the time when he might want to sell freely, but the price level and terms would have to conform to the Clearing House policy. If the producing end of the industry is ruined, the distributing end of the industry cannot be healthy and will ultimately lose its position.

Clearing House prices should be established only after careful study and thorough consideration of all factors. They must be adjusted by those who possess the judgment, practical experience and close contact necessary to success. The price-making force while vested in the Clearing House would be administered by a council of members. Participation in this council would be open to every member of the Clearing House. It should be a rotating body, service on which should be for a period of one or two months each year, that is, if there were 100 members in the Clearing House, 10 of them would sit on the Pricing Committee with a Clearing House executive acting as chairman for a month at which time they would be succeeded by 10 others, or for practical purposes, certain members might continue for the succeeding month; the chief point of importance is that the small as well as the large producer and distributor would be included in the rotating Pricing Committee. This would be one method of dealing with the problem, but there are many other types of control which would insure a democratic consideration of the rights and interests of all concerned. Machinery would have to be established carefully to contact the finished goods market and to adjust prices so that they reflect the real facts of consumption.

No abrogation of sacred rights is involved in this matter for two reasons: (1) It is a self-governing body; (2) Because the present method has abrogated the rights of all sellers. The pricing of their production to all practical purposes has been distinctly outside of the seller's control for many a day. As a matter of fact, it would seem that pricing would be more definitely within his control and more soundly established under a Clearing House system.

It would seem that such an organization is in the public interest as long as it is open to all buyers and sellers and does not raise prices artificially nor act in restraint of trade. Equally important it would act as a stop on the further undermining of the wage scale of mill workers, part of the vast army of consumers whose wellbeing is essential to a healthy industrial condition. It is impossible to encompass all the evils of the industry by any one device but we believe the Clearing House method deals with the life nerve of our industry and is designed to control the basic weaknesses which are fundamental. It seems that the many other evils are subsidiary and secondary and would inevitably find correction if the underlying conditions were strengthened.

Greater Density of Yarn Packages *Brings Economies*

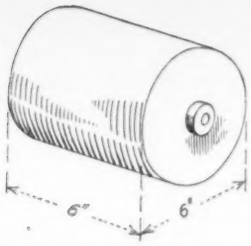


Fig. 1. Manner of measuring tube

By L. L. Kingsford

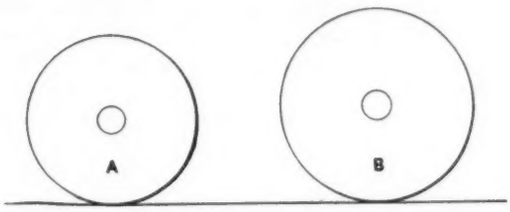


Fig. 2. Tube A contains 1,575 yd. less than B, but greater density in A would eliminate the difference

THE trend toward larger bobbins, spools, tubes, and cones can be attributed to the monetary savings and the improved quality resulting from the increased dimensions. The increased quantity of material on the larger package means less handling and therefore less workers, with consequently lower labor cost. Further, the greater length of material on the package implies less knots and splices, thus improving product.

There are, however, occasions when the expansion of the units must be foregone. For example, the spacing of the creels and the size of the spindles are among the factors that must often be adjusted to accommodate the larger units. In some instances the cost of these changes is of such proportions as to cause the management to hesitate to take action, particularly in a period of economic uncertainty.

Research methods, therefore, are brought to bear on the problem in an effort to gain some of the advantages of the larger packages without entailing too great an initial outlay of capital. One result of such research work has been an increase in the yardage per unit through increasing the density of the package.

The same benefits accuring from the use of large-sized units also apply to units with increased density. In the spinning, winding, and twisting of yarns that are used for multi-ply products or for thread, the augmentation of density provides a still further advantage by the elimination of soft or weak places which break under the tension used in building a firmer package.

The principle of increased compactness of units is not limited to any one of the several textile fibers but can be profitably employed with all types. Furthermore, the increase of density is not confined to one type of unit but can be applied to bobbins, spools, tubes, and cones alike.

For an example, take a parallel tube of cotton measuring 6x6 in. (dimensions taken as shown in Fig. 1) and weighing 2 lb. By increasing the density it is possible that an additional weight of 4 oz. could be secured without the size of the unit being changed. The added weight would amount to 12½%. A tube of this weight at the original density would have to be 12½% larger in cross-section (*B*, Fig. 2). Obviously if the original size, *A*, is already the maximum one for the spacing of the creels in the machines of the succeeding process, any further increase is impossible without changing the creel. The significance of the increased weight will be readily seen when the yardage of the original tube is compared with that of the more firmly built one. Assuming that the yarn is two-ply 30s, the former tube will have only 25,200 yd. as against 26,775 for the latter.

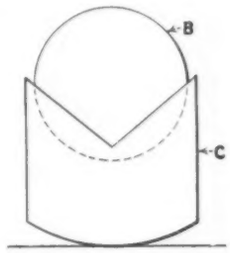


Fig. 3. Ball-drag tension

The greater compactness of the units is brought about chiefly by increasing the tension on the ends and also by regulating the traverse speed. On some types of winders or spoolers, the tensions are of the disk type which lie on a flat surface and exert a perpendicular pressure on the yarns or threads. The weight of the disk can be varied to meet any reasonable need. Just how heavy the tension disk should be is something that each mill must determine for itself—certainly not so great that excessive breakage takes place.

On some machines is used a drag roll or board of flannel or some similar material with a nap which creates friction on the yarn. An increase in the surface over which the yarn travels will increase the friction and build a more solid unit. In the ball-drag tension, Fig. 3, the ball container *C* is limited to a certain size ball *B*. Accordingly, to gain greater solidity of units, balls of some higher specific gravity must be substituted for the original ones—i.e., steel for glass.

Tension devices in which the yarn is wound around stationary pegs or pins, or passes through adjustable tension bars, can all be arranged to give whatever added tension is desired. Sometimes additional density is achieved by a change in the speed of the traverse motion. Twister bobbins of the warp-wind type are receptive to an augmentation of density by this means. The same is true of that type of spooling employing double-headed spools and a yarn traverse actuated by means of a heart cam or mangle wheel, the speed of which can be altered by changing the driving gear. Quite naturally, some study must be given to ascertaining the proper traverse speeds for the various sizes or counts that are produced in order to get the utmost quantity on the units.

In spinning and twisting of cotton and wool, heavier travelers will make firmly built bobbins. Before changing the size of the travelers, however, a test should be run to ascertain the breakage of ends which normally results with the travelers hitherto considered standard. After changing the travelers, another breakage test should be run to ascertain the breakage that ensues with the heavier travelers. Comparison will indicate decision.

Establishments which are contemplating introducing the Point System or some similar system, will do well to investigate carefully the possibilities of increased density when a survey of their plant is made by the engineers.

Master Mechanics Discuss

Power-Plant and Mill Problems

DISCUSSION of individual and group drives; waste-packed, ring, and ball bearings; and various mill maintenance and repair problems marked the master mechanics forum held under the auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in Boston, on January 14. A description of electric welding methods, given by W. B. Parker, of General Electric Co., featured the morning session, and a talk on development in mill lighting, by H. C. Doyle, also of General Electric Co., preceded the open forum at the afternoon session. Both of these addresses will be reported in an early issue of TEXTILE WORLD.

The first question taken up after the presentation and discussion of Mr. Parker's paper was: "Are individual drives to be preferred to group drives, considering power consumption, cost of installation, maintenance cost, and production obtained?" One engineer stated that in his mill one weave room is equipped with individual motors and another room is not. At the present time four 100-hp. motors and one 50-hp. motor are supplying power for the weave room without the individual drive; that is, five motors for about 200 looms. In the room with the individual drive the production at the present time is limited; but this causes no worry as far as power is concerned, because when a loom is stopped, the power is also stopped. For that reason, in the weave room individual drive is preferred.

Another speaker said that on individual drive he has four heavy calenders which require a 50-hp. motor to start them. After the calenders are warmed up the horsepower drops to 40; by putting a lineshaft across, it is possible to drive these four calenders with a power factor of about 81. Asked about his experience with power-factor correction, this man replied that by rearranging the motors, he has brought the power factor to about 55. He added that on three lines which take 75% of the power the factor is around 80. When the plant was first operated, the power factor was around 30, and for that reason it was necessary to rearrange the motors.

A finishing plant executive remarked that in his mill everything has been put on individual drive except the calenders and washing machines. The power factor, however, is not satisfactory; but this due to poor voltage supplied by the power company. It was suggested that a friction load helps the power factor.

Individual Motor Drive

Advantages of individual motor drive were summed up by one speaker as follows: flexibility, cleanliness, safety, and absence of fire hazard. This same speaker added that one of the important things to be considered in selecting a motor to drive a calender is the necessary starting torque. Two types of motors which lend themselves to this purpose are the high-torque squirrel-cage motor and the slip-ring motor. In a weave room, on the other hand, the power factor probably averages about 65. Most contracts have a penalty clause of 80%. This difference can be corrected in several ways, one of the most feasible being to introduce synchronous motors with leading component on compressors or pumps. Introduction of a few motors of this nature corrects a large portion of the power factor produced by loom motors. Another method which is employed in one of the New Bedford mills is by the use of static condensers; this method is not over-expensive as far as first cost is concerned, is economical to run, and gives an efficiency of around 98%.

It was pointed out also that in spinning rooms the four-frame drive often is satisfactory, particularly in old mills. It is believed however, that in modern installations the individual drive will pay for itself in a comparatively short term of years. Asked about the power factor of the BTA motor, one engineer answered that at high speeds the power factor of this motor is comparable with the ordinary induction motor and that at low speeds it is about 50 to 60%. It was emphasized, however, that this factor is reasonable when it is considered that the BTA motor is used on variable-speed work.

Reverting again to the advantages of introducing a synchronous motor into the line, one of the speakers brought out the fact that by adopting motors for driving compressors, pumps, etc., around the plant in sizes of 50 to 75 hp., especially if the motor is selected with a 20% leading component, many times the power factor may be brought beyond the penalty point. In discussing motor drive in the spinning room, it was stated by one master mechanic that he had four-frame drives, direct drives, and chain drives. For his work, where they do not change the numbers, the direct application of the motor to the cylinder shaft is preferred. With the four-frame drive, running four spinning frames, and with a loss that does not exceed 3% of the average, there is a loss of $24 a year on the four-frames. Another engineer said that in his mill a few frames have been equipped with multi-belt drive which was giving very satisfactory results. It was asserted also that the Rockwood drive is operating well on both large and small motors and when mounted either on the floor or the ceiling.

In answer to the question as to how large a motor he would put on a 272-spindle warp-spinning frame with a $1\frac{3}{4}$-in. ring, and a spindle speed of 9,200 r.p.m., one speaker replied that a 7-hp. motor would be required. With group drive, however, the average power is different, since a frame takes less power with empty bobbins than with full bobbins; and for that reason, less power is required with group drive than with individual drive.

Discussion of waste-packed, ring bearings, and ball

bearings brought out the opinion that where an individual drive has been used, and especially on looms, probably 98% cent of the motors are of the waste-packed type. One of the reasons for this is to insure cleanliness in the weave room and another is to enable economy in the use of oil. If was stated that the waste-packed bearing requires very little attention, but it should be inspected occasionally in order that any waste which has been carbonized or has become matted can be renewed or resaturated with oil. Speaking of ring bearings, one man stated that these should be cleaned and re-oiled about once every six months and that with this attention they should run for three years. It was mentioned that this type of bearing is at times supplied with an oil cup or grease cup to eliminate any danger of the bearings sticking or burning out. The experience of one of the engineers was that use of ball bearings on the size box of slashers has been particularly successful. Another speaker declared that this was particularly true on rayon slashers.

Purchased Power

The question as to when power should be purchased and when it is profitable for the mill to make its own power was answered by the statement that best practice varies according to different conditions. It was shown, for example, that if a mill has contracted to take a certain amount of power and does not have the business to consume it, it is a serious proposition. Likewise, if a mill can use byproduct steam in processing, it is usually advantageous for the mill to generate its own power; but in other cases, where there is no use for the low-pressure steam, there are many instances where it is cheaper to buy power than to generate it. Another disadvantage mentioned in connection with buying power is the penalty enforced by the power company. It was emphasized that when power is purchased, it is essential to watch the peak load and see that it does not become excessive. This is particularly true because of the fact that some central stations have established the peak load at the highest point of the manufacturing load.

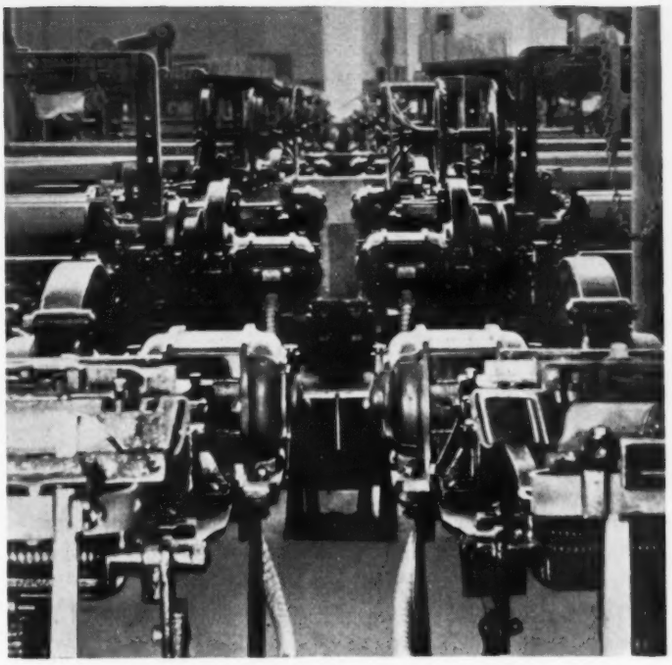
Machinery Inspection

In discussing the question of whether a regular inspection of mill machinery should be made by the mechanical department, it was brought out that this depends largely upon the size of crew in the maintenance department. One master mechanic stated that in the past he had a system of leveling and inspecting the lineshafting and frames, but at the present time is depending upon the overseers of the different departments to make it known when machine repairs are necessary. On the other hand, the maintenance department should keep lineshafts in alignment and inspect motors periodically and keep them in shape.

In response to the question as to whether it is advisable to make or to buy repair parts one speaker stated, "There are a great many loom parts and spinning frame parts that no man has a right to try to manufacture in a small shop." It was asserted also, that while it may be advantageous for the mill to make a slip roll or a sand roll, in the case of other parts it is usually possible to get a better article from the shops where the looms are made.

A question in reference to the type of steel preferred for studs and steel rolls elicited the information that in a number of mills machine steel had been found satisfactory.

In discussing the various systems used for elevator inspection and maintenance, several speakers favored a system under which a man designated by the master mechanic makes periodic inspections and is held responsible for the condition of the elevators. It was stressed also that oiling or greasing of the cables and correct alignment of sheaves and idlers are important.



Individual motor drive on looms finds favor in modern mills

Another question offered was: "What special care should be taken with machinery that is stopped for an indefinite period?" Several speakers stated that it is important in case of long shut-downs to turn over the engines at least once or twice a week; otherwise there is danger that the metallic packing will freeze to the piston rods.

Further discussion of rope drives was provoked when it was asked how often it is necessary to change the rope. To this question one mechanic replied that a great many years ago he put in an English system equipped with $1\frac{3}{4}$-in. ropes; the first rope lasted about ten years, and those that are now in use have been in over twelve years and do not show much signs of wear. Another speaker stated that in installing a rope drive it is essential to have the sheaves made properly if chafing is to be avoided. It was also pointed out that the rope drive can be improved by looking after the reciprocating engine to see that the valve setting is correct and the load distribution right. While some of those present have had trouble from the rope stretching when first installed, others remarked that they had little difficulty in taking up ropes, due to the fact that they had extra ropes which can be hung up at any time.

The question was then raised as to whether or not this is an opportune time to motorize equipment which has been running for 22 years, but is still in fairly good shape. In reply to this question one speaker stated that it is largely a case of knowing what you can buy and securing something adapted to the purpose which you have in mind. It is poor economy, on the other hand, to buy something because it is cheap and attempt to apply it if it is not adaptable. The tendency today is to get down to a small group drive or an individual drive, as in this way you get flexibility and are often able to effect economies.

Full-Fashioned Narrowing Operation—*the Start*

By M. C. Miller, M. E.

Mechanical Engineer, Manville, R. I.

◆ *Possibly the most common source of trouble in the knitting of full-fashioned hosiery is the narrowing operation. Much of the difficulty is due to the delicacy of the settings required. Much also is due to the ignorance of the fixer regarding the exact adjustments necessary for proper functioning of the various parts. Mr. Miller's discussions will give the reader a clear idea of the whole process and will, we hope, enable many fixers to improve the operation of their machines. These articles are of particular interest during the present vogue for mesh hosiery, which depends to such an extent upon the narrowing mechanism.**

IN DIAGRAMMATIC cross-section the points, needles, sinkers, and knock-over bits are shown in Fig. 50 as they would appear in relation to each other in each of the eighteen positions noted in Fig. 49 (TEXTILE WORLD, Feb. 13, page 28). Fig. 51 shows accurately the outline of the cams which transmit the movements to the points, needles, sinkers, and knock-over bits through levers shown diagrammatically in this figure.

The numbered positions from 1 to 18 are identical in Figs. 49, 50, and 51. The position 1 of the rollers in relation to their cams shown in Fig. 51 involves the same circumferential position of the camshaft in relation to the rollers as that shown in the knitting-cam diagram, Fig. 43 (Aug. 8, 1931, page 35). The only difference is that in Fig. 51 it is assumed that the camshaft has been shifted endwise prior to this position, so that the narrowing cams are under the rollers in Fig. 51. In Fig. 43 the knitting cams were under the rollers, the shifting having taken place in the space marked "Shift" in Fig. 51.

This figure also shows a dot-and-dash outline of a portion of the needle up-and-down cam forming part of Fig. 43; and it will be noted that the shape of this knitting cam and the narrowing cam co-acting with it are alike in outline for the distance of the camshaft shift. Uniformity in the dimensions of the cams is of course absolutely essential for the shift movement of the camshaft, not only as far as the needle up-and-down motion is concerned, but for all other motions having rollers which must slide from knitting to narrowing cams, and vice versa.

It will also be noted that, after the camshaft has been shifted, due to the difference in shape between knitting and narrowing cams, the elements at 1 for narrowing are not in the same position as shown at 1 for knitting. This is more graphically shown in view 1 of Fig. 50, in which the dot-and-dash needle-and-sinker position shows the position 1 of the needles and sinkers while knitting, just prior to sinking yarn. The needle and sinker shown in solid lines in view 1 Fig. 50 represent the position of the elements after the camshaft has been shifted and the rollers are in their position 1, Fig. 51. This is the first position of the elements prior to the narrowing movement, the narrowing points in this view being in the solid-line position at this time. The dotted lines of the elements in this view show the position of the parts when the rollers are in their position 18, Fig. 51, which is just prior to their reaching their 1 position.

Therefore, at the commencement of the movement of the elements for narrowing, they stand in relation to each other as shown in solid lines in view 1, Fig. 50, with the fabric between the bottom of the sinkers and the top of the knock-over bits, contacting with the underside of the sinkers. It will be remembered that at any time the fabric is in this position the loops on the needles are somewhat above the bottom of the sinker, as shown in Fig. 45 (Aug 8, 1931, page 36).

The cams shown in Fig. 51 rotate in the same direction as they do for knitting, which is the direction shown by the arrow. The six separate unit motions used for narrowing are numbered from 1 to 6 inclusive, at the bottom of Fig. 51, which is the key to the six imaginary circles shown in this figure. The circles numbered from 1 to 6 are used to tie together the positions numbered 1 to 18 of each motion. The radiating lines commencing at each circle for each position are drawn inwardly until they contact with their particular cam to aid the eye in following the positions and cam outlines, all lines being of the type noted in the key.

As shown by the notations or key forming part of Fig. 51, 1 is the catch-bar up-and-down motion. By following the circle 1 throughout the cam diagram, we find that the cam 1 is merely a disk; and as it has no incline or decline to act against its roller 1, it does not move its levers and links 1 during the narrowing and therefore does not lift or lower the catch bar.

The key shows that 2 is the needle in-and-out motion. There is a cam associated with the roller 2 which, through the various links and levers 2, causes the needles to be moved in the direction toward the press edge as the

*Previous instalments of this series on full-fashioned hosiery machines and their operation appeared May 31, July 26, Oct. 4, and Nov. 29, 1930; March 21, April 25, July 11, Aug. 8, Sept. 19, Nov. 28, and Dec. 26, 1931; and Feb. 13, 1932. It is recommended that readers preserve the diagrams of this issue, as they will be referred to in later instalments. Clippings of Mr. Miller's first series of articles on the past, present, and future of knitting mechanism are no longer available, but the articles are all included in Mr. Miller's book, "Principles of Knitting," recently published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd St., New York.

roller 2 rises on any of its cam inclines. Springs inversely cause the needles to move away from the press, as the roller—due to a cam decline—moves in the direction toward the camshaft. This movement toward the camshaft in all cases and for all motions is aided by springs which are not shown in Fig. 51 but are clearly shown in Fig. 48 (Feb. 13, page 29).

The catch-bar in-and-out motion is numbered 3. There is a cam associated with the roller 3 which, through the various links and levers 3, causes the catch bar, and with it all the jack and dividing sinkers, to move toward the needles as the roller 3 rises on any of its cam inclines. Inversely, it causes the sinkers to move away from the needles as the roller—due to a cam decline—moves in the direction toward the camshaft.

The needle up-and-down motion is numbered 4. There is a cam associated with the roller 4 which, through the various levers 4, causes the needles to move downward as the roller 4 rises on any of its cam inclines, inversely causing the needles to move upwardly as the roller 4—due to a cam decline—moves in a direction toward the camshaft.

The narrowing-point motion is numbered 5. There is a cam associated with the roller 5 which, through the various levers and links 5, causes the points to move upwardly as the roller 5 rises on any of its cam inclines and inversely causes the points to be lowered as the roller 5—due to a cam decline—moves in a direction toward the camshaft.

The knock-over bit motion is numbered 6. There is a cam 6 associated with the roller 6 which, through the various levers and links 6, causes the knock-over bits to move upwardly as the roller 6 rises on any of its cam inclines, inversely causing them to be lowered as the roller 6—due to a cam decline—moves in a direction toward the camshaft, all as shown in Fig. 51.

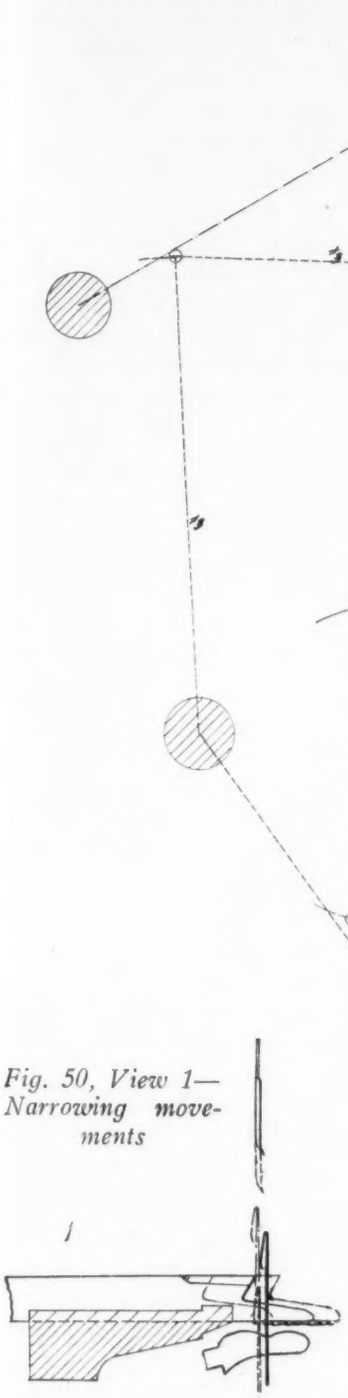


Fig. 50, View 1—Narrowing movements

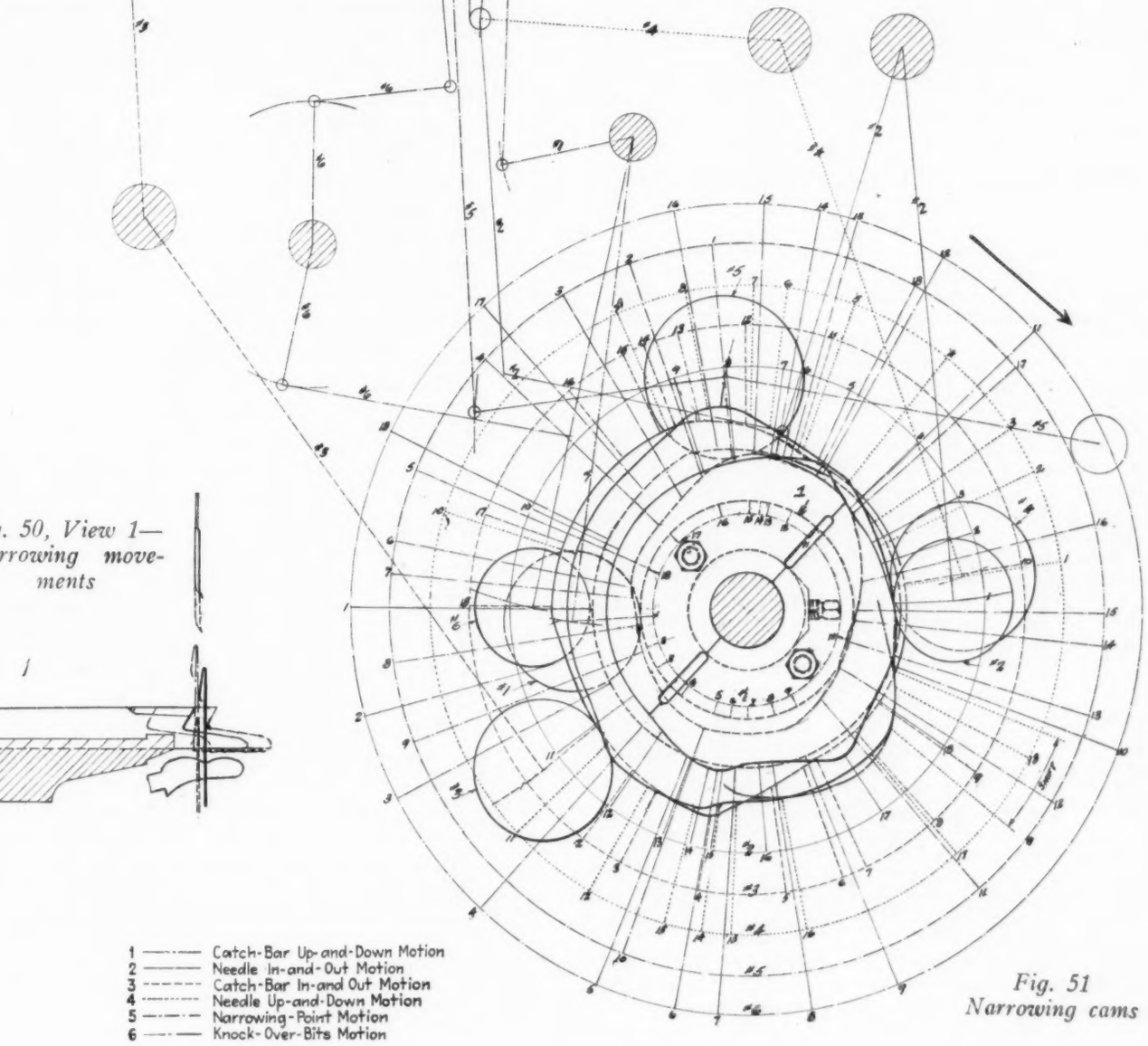

1 —— Catch-Bar Up-and-Down Motion
2 —— Needle In-and-Out Motion
3 - - - Catch-Bar In-and Out Motion
4 ····· Needle Up-and-Down Motion
5 —·—·— Narrowing-Point Motion
6 —··— Knock-Over-Bits Motion

Fig. 51 Narrowing cams

Overseers' Round-Table

THIS department offers a new subject for discussion each week and gives readers' comments on problems introduced during previous weeks. The subject which was opened four weeks ago will be closed next week and a summary of contributed ideas then given.

◆

The Super's Qualifications

Editor, Overseers' Round-Table:

THE TYPE of manager under whom I have found the most nearly ideal working conditions is the one who does *not* know all the details of manufacturing; and more to the point he is not ignorant enough to *think* that he knows it all.

One manager offered suggestions of what seemed reasonable to him, then piled right in and helped solve our problems by drawing on his experiences in not only our own but other industries in which he had worked. I saw this type of executive develop a spun rayon some eight years before the rest of the industry found out how. This type of executive showed the way in welding high speed forms to cheaper steels in drills and reamers; and also gave outstanding developments to the paper machinery building industry.

It is true that this type of manager while not continually interfering with his overseers and department heads, invariably holds them accountable for results. The nosing-in, puttering type have no right to try to hold overseers responsible; yet they invariably pass the buck for mistakes and failures to these same harrassed overseers.

E. E. GAGNON.

Editor, Overseers' Round-Table:

I HAVE served under both the practical and non-practical type of managers and, although it may be interesting to review their characteristics now, there have been many times in the past when I thought them decidedly most uninteresting.

If the non-practical manager is of a forceful nature he usually irritates both overseer and operators in expecting too rapid production. Besides not realizing the amount of detail that there is in the work, he has no judgment of the amount of physical exertion, and makes no allowance for resulting fatigue.

He is liable to overide the heads of departments and give impossible dates for delivery, and hold back orders till the last moment for materials and equipment. He may also be influenced by the eloquence of a drummer and order that which experience has shown the overseer to be quite unsuitable.

On the other hand, if the manager with practical knowledge is of a forceful nature, he may "ride the high horse," because he has had intimate experience with the work. He may want to do the thinking for the overseers, and expect them to be disciplinarians only, to see that his ideas are carried out to the letter. Possibly he will demonstrate and

About Giving Repair Jo

"AS YOU all know," Superintendent Chase addressed the overseers, "industrial plants have been urged to do all the repairing and fixing up they possibly can these days as a means of helping the employment situation. It is pointed out that these things must be done sometime anyway and that it is a good thing to get them done today when so many need work. At any rate, here's a problem. A mill that you all know, but which I won't mention, has been practically shut down for some time. The manager decided that the mill would need painting, both inside and out, before very long and that he might as well create some work by having it done now. When it became known that the mill was to be painted a delegation of the regular help of the mill came to the manager and asked that they be allowed to do the painting, as they were pretty hard up due to the fact that the mill was running so slack. If you were the manager what would you say to them?

"If I were the manager," Bill said, "I would certaintly give my regular help a break by letting them do the work on the painting job. As you pointed out, Boss, the workers in the mill have been getting very thin pay envelopes due to part-time work and anything that the manager can do to help them earn a little more will do a lot toward keeping the organization together. Furthermore, the workers will appreciate the attitude of the manager and will want to do their best for him. I think that wherever it is in any way possible all repairs and such work should be done by the regular help of the mill."

"What Bill says may sound all right," Pete replied, "but it just isn't good business. In the first place, the regular mill workers don't know how to do a paint job. This means that the quality of the work will be poor and it means, moreover, that it will cost the mill a lot more with unskilled help than it would if regular painters did the job. In the second place, how are you going to pick out which of the workers get jobs of painting? It seems to me that there is a fine chance for a lot of jealousy. You want to remember that you aren't helping the employment situation any more by using

Jobs Out

your own workers than you would be by hiring regular painters. I think that it is logical, sensible and fair to give such work to those best suited to do it."

"Just a minute," Bill interposed, "I can answer your main objections. As far as expense goes I would get an estimate from regular painters to do the job. Then I would call together the key men of the workers and explain to them that there was such and such a paint job to be done and that the cost for the whole job was not to exceed the estimate. I would advise them to get together a committee to work with me in passing jobs out and dividing time fairly. Records would be kept of the time each man spent on the job and when the work was finished the amount of money equal to the estimate would be divided according to the number of hours worked. I believe that this plan would be entirely sound for both the mill and employee standpoint. As far as quality is concerned, I know that the workers would be grateful enough to see that a good job was done no matter how long it took them."

◆

Do *you* believe that repairs, improvements, etc., should be made by the mill's own workers or done by outside specialists?

Overseers and others are invited to discuss this and other questions brought up in the super's talks. Letters accepted and published will be paid for without regard to length. Brevity is desirable.

work on a machine for half an hour and then expect the operator to keep up that same production all day long.

I would say that the ideal manager is the man with practical experience who realizes that successful executive ability is something superior to taking up detail work. A manager with discretion knows that even if he is a good all-round technical man he cannot be expert in all departments of the mill and superior to the overseers who have specialized in their particular lines. He will also realize that in taking detail work on himself he is doing the work that the overseers are paid to do and at the same time he is "slipping" on his own work. S. B.

Editor, Overseers' Round-Table:

I HEARTILY agree with Bill. I would rather work under a boss who knows his manufacturing thoroughly than the boss who has a general business knowledge.

When problems arise, you have someone you can go to who will understand, will know where the fault lies and will know the proper steps to take to correct it. On the other hand, the man with general experience will likely put the blame at the wrong place and make bad matters worse.

Furthermore, whereas the man with a general business knowledge, but lacking in an understanding of manufacturing, will quite likely condemn a worthy proposal or change, the practical man will be able to see the problem from your viewpoint and will be able, from actual knowledge to agree or disagree intelligently. A man of this sort, who "has been through the mill," so to speak, will give you a satisfactory answer in such cases because he is entirely familiar with your side of the question. Also, if he has a scheme he wants tried out and it turns out to be a failure, you can satisfactorily explain the reason to him; while the "general experience" man may not understand.

The practical superintendent knows mill work and workers; knows what he can reasonably expect from a machine or department. If the quality or production is not up to standard, he knows how to locate the cause, who is responsible, and will take the proper steps to correct it with the least friction. On the other hand, the man of general experience might discharge or punish the wrong man because of his own ignorance of the situation.

L. A. ELMORE.

On Starting and Stopping Time

Editor, Overseers' Round-Table:

WHY THIS is a rather old question! In many New England textile mills 40 years ago the mill was in full swing 5 minutes before the bell rang or whistle blew. Today the same help look with sorrow upon the smokeless chimneys and idle mills and wish that the old times were back.

When I see all the textile literature filled with descriptions of high speed, modern machines, low cost of operating, and so on, I would say that this is not the time to wait until the whistle blows to empty the smoking pipe in front of the mill gate; or for the overseer to be late himself and then perhaps sit down and read the morning paper for half an hour. A great many automobile factories are running 24 hours a day and not one minute lost when shifts change.

ARTHUR PHILLIPS.

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Discussion Period Extended a Week

Due to the fact that an increasing number of contributors have been moved to express their views by reading what someone else has had to say on the subject, and the fact that such letters are usually received too late to include because of the closing date on each discussion, the period between the presentation and closing of a discussion will henceforth be extended one week. Consequently, the summary of discussion will be omitted this week.

Cheney Bros. Affiliate with Factors in Reorganization Plan

IMPORTANT changes in the organization and policies of Cheney Brothers, well known broadsilk manufacturing house, which it is understood were made necessary by the critical conditions now existing in the broadsilk industry, have been announced. Chief among them is the decision, made public by Ward Cheney, president, to have all sales and credits handled through the Textile Banking Co., Inc., which will allow the silk company to concentrate more completely on promotional and styling activities.

It is understood that Cheney Bros. was influenced to take this step by the uncertain credit position of the silk-consuming industries. The new plan will aid in eliminating credit losses and facilitate the financing of sales.

The news of the decision by the old-established silk house was viewed as very significant in the industry, and there was speculation as to whether other fabric firms might follow suit. The discontinuance of the credit department brought to an end a quarter-century of service on the part of Frederick W. Wakefield, credit manager of Cheney Bros. Mr. Wakefield announced his resignation last week. He is a leading credit authority and during his long tenure had built up a record for keeping down credit losses without seriously hampering sales activity. Mr. Wakefield did not make known his plans; he indicated that he would take a vacation before making any announcement.

Simultaneously came reports from So. Manchester, Conn., where the principal Cheney mills are located, to the effect that a policy of strictest economy had been adopted. No statement regarding mill or merchandising retrenchment was available either at So. Manchester or at the New York offices of the company.

Cheney Bros. were a leader this winter in the movement for broadsilk curtailment, and initiated a plan by which they hoped to curb design piracy; this plan provided for very small initial printing of each design, and greater output as the market developed. The idea has been very well received among cutters-up and is understood to have helped to keep the broadsilk market steady during the present crucial period.

▸ Washington Display of Cottons Being Renewed

A new collection of styled cottons is being installed in the textile galleries of the National Museum in Washington, in anticipation of the regular seasonal influx of tourists and visitors to Washington. Dress lengths of 37 representative materials were assembled and forwarded by the Cotton-Textile Institute for this exhibit, which is renewed each spring and fall.

In addition to a number of distinctive novelties of new weave and texture all of the familiar staple fabrics are shown in this collection in the latest patterns and designs. Cotton lace, voile, organdy, lawn, net, velveteen, seersucker, batiste, terry cloth, broadcloth, jersey, pique, eponge and print cloths account for an important part of the collection. One of the interesting highlights is a series of cotton prints that are popular in connection with the Washington Bi-Centennial observance this year.

"But of Course Textiles Are Different . . . ."

Many a mother, after years of vain effort to get her children to wash their hands at least before each meal, has recently found them doing it voluntarily and checking each occasion on a chart supplied by a soap company—all for a pretty certificate of merit after four weeks of perfection.

Then, too, there's the case of another soap company which put a penny in the center of a cake of soap designed especially for children.

▸ Program for S.T.A. Finishers Meeting, April 2

The annual meeting of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Section of the Southern Textile Association, will be held at the Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C., April 2, 1932. At the luncheon the following papers will be presented by authorities in their respective lines: "Starches and Their Peculiarities," "Piece Dyeing With Vat Colors," Chemical Control in Mercerizing," and "The Shrinkage in Piece Goods."

Discussions of dyeing, bleaching, finishing, mercerizing and printing problems will start at 3 p.m. These discussions will be in charge of technical men, and announcements of the meeting places of each group will be made at the luncheon.

At 7 p.m. will be held a banquet to be addressed by one of the South's most prominent textile men, and entertainment features that will prove very amusing.

▸ Western Knitters Favor Price Differential Plan

A resolution approving the efforts of the National Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers Association in bringing about a sharper differentiation in prices of manufacturers who sell to jobbers and retailers, was adopted by the Western District at a dinner-meeting held recently at the Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee. Members attending the meeting were unanimous in their opinion that adjustments should be made and recommended that the National continue its efforts in this direction.

The organization also voted to petition the National association to issue an interpretation covering the proper sales tax on knitted outerwear in connection with the manufacturers' sales tax now pending in Congress. It was recommended that a uniform method of passing this tax onto the trade be adopted. Ways and means of effectively meeting the Wisconsin unemployment insurance law, which goes into effect in 1933, were also discussed at this meeting. H. L. Ashworth, business manager of the organization, read a report covering the semi-annual directors' meeting of the National.

▸ Fall Outerwear Lines Open

The knitted outerwear fall lines for 1932 are officially open in New York and will be shown on the road beginning April 4th, it has been announced, following a joint meeting of the National Knitted Outerwear Association and the Knitted Outerwear Selling Agents Group, held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City.

The agreement to reestablish a uniform opening date was decided upon unanimously. Though the custom had lapsed during the past two years, it is being revived again this year, with a special effort to unify seasonal trade and to place before the nation's wholesale buyers the total offering of the knitted outerwear industry.

Both groups pledged themselves to a program of greater co-operation between the efforts of manufacturers and selling agents, and regard the present uniform opening date as the first step in their program. It is believed that this official pronouncement of the opening will benefit the manufacturing, distributing and retail groups, by concentrating seasonal sales within a fairly definite period.

▸ Rayon Sales Merger Seen as Helpful

That the recent formation of the International Rayon Trading Co., of Holland, is a step which should benefit both producers and consumers is the opinion of Frank Waldo, agent in this country for the N. V. Rayon Invention Co., Breda, Holland, holders of the patent rights for the Breda rayon cake-washing process and Breda cheeselet swifts.

The International Rayon Trading Co., states Mr. Waldo, is a uniting, for sales purposes, of the companies of three important groups, for the sale of their products in Holland and for the export trade. He feels that a consolidation of this nature makes possible coordination of effort, and study of markets and of consumer needs which will bring stabil-

Jack Card Sounds Muddled But We Know What He Means

Editor, TEXTILE WORLD:

William Green says the A. F. of L. is opposed to the sales tax because "to impose this tax upon necessities . . . is a form of taxation contrary to the basis upon which we have always built tax structures, i.e., to relieve those who are least able to collect from those who are best able to pay."

It's a good trick—if you can do it.

Personally, I'm paying an income tax this year all out of proportion to my present income. I'd like it a lot if I could pass this paying job along to the man in the next higher bracket; he'd be safe because he could go after the man above him.

But there's a limit, as anyone who has studied our national budget knows. To balance that budget seems to require a sales tax. Personally, I believe in this type of tax but whether we like it or not, I think we've got to take it—and like it.

(Please enter the latter thought in the contest for prize bulls.)

JACK CARD.

zation and benefit the entire industry.

The companies involved are:

Companies of the Algemeene Kunstzijde Unie, N. V.: Algemeene Kunstzijde Unie, N. V., with plants at Arnhem and Ede. British Enka Artificial Silk Co. Ltd., with plant at Aintree near Liverpool; S. A. Italo Olandese Enka, with plants at Palestro and Pizzighettone; American Enka Corp., Asheville, N. C.

Companies of the Hollandische Kunstsijde Industrie: N. V. Hollandische Kunstzijde Industrie, with plant at Breda; S. A. La Seda de Barcelona, with plant at Prat de Llobregat; S. A. La Soie de Valenciennes with plant at Valenciennes. British Breda Silk Ltd., Littleborough.

Companies of the Vereinigte Glanzstoff-Fabricken, A. G.: Vereinigte Glanzstoff-Fabrieken A. G., with plants at Oberbruch, Sydowsaue, Obernburg, Kelsterbach, Elsterberg, Breslau, Petersdorf, Waldniel and Tannenberg; Erste Oesterreichische Glanzstoff-Fabrik A. G., with plant at St. Poelten bei Wein; Bohmische Glanzstoff-Fabrik System Elberfeld, with plant at Lobositz a/d Elbe; American Glanzstoff Corp., Elizabethton, Tennessee.

Incidentally Mr. Waldo pointed out, in an interview with a representative of TEXTILE WORLD, that the development by Hollandische Kunstzijde Industrie of Breda, Holland, of the direct method of treating the cakes, through which they have evolved the "cheeselet" form of put-up, has brought important benefits to its consumers in a number of directions, chief of which, in addition to longer yardage without knots and the saving in winding costs, is the fact that this new process has eliminated practically all hand-handling of the yarn. Also, Mr. Waldo mentioned, this rationalization was a matter of necessity to the producers because of the world-wide deflation in prices during the last few years.

Use of Word "No" Vital to Cotton Textile Industry

WITH basic conditions justifying price improvement, a more courageous use of the simple word 'NO' in rejecting profitless orders is vital to the future of the cotton textile industry, stated George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, on Monday of this week.

"Developments in the cotton textile industry during the next few months should constitute an important step in the reconstruction of basic industries," stated Mr. Sloan. "Mill executives are now alert to the necessity of avoiding overproduction. Liquidation of inventories and reduction of operating schedules are everywhere apparent. These and other constructive influences justify price improvement. Thus the return of reasonable profit rests squarely with mill executives and their selling agents.

"Examination of the facts discloses that raw cotton has for several months exhibited a greater stability than perhaps any other commodity. Today's price is substantially above the low for 1931 when it reached a point more than 50% below the average low for 100 years. In production planning, mills making staple goods are increasingly giving heed to the admonition of statistics and their cost sheets. Aggregate stocks of carded goods are at the lowest point in the last five years.

"In individual groups, notably in print cloths and in wide sheetings, there is emphatic evidence that sound operating policies are being observed and that important progress has been made in removing the threat of overproduction. In the case of wide sheetings, the statistical position is exceptionally strong with a demand this year substantially ahead of any corresponding period in the last five years. In the yarn industry there has been less night operation during the past year, and particularly in recent months, than at any time since 1927 if not since the War.

"These favorable conditions should give impetus to more convincing display of real salesmanship and a determination to profit. Surely the time has arrived when ordinary common sense and stamina should come out of hiding to assert themselves. Whatever can be accomplished through saner merchandising will be of benefit to the public—including consumers of the industry's products—who are deeply interested in the renewal and maintenance of confidence in commodity values.

"A vital element in the nation's reconstruction program must necessarily consist of a restoration of earning power for labor. This, I believe, can only be realized when sales below cost of production are excluded from all consideration. A more courageous use of the simple word 'NO' in rejecting profitless orders would speedily terminate an orgy of diabolical price cutting."

Industrial Market Buys 32.6% of Silk-Rayon Woven Fabrics

MANUFACTURERS' agents, selling agents, brokers, and commission houses handle 22.8% of the total sales of manufacturing plants engaged primarily in making silk and rayon products, other than knit goods. The other 77.2% of sales were made direct by the manufacturing plants to their own sales branches, to wholesalers, to retailers, or to industrial and household consumers. Data collected for the Census of Distribution and made public last Saturday, show that of the total sales by these plants in 1929, amounting to $686,026,000, $156,481,000 was made through manufacturers' agents, selling agents, brokers, or commission houses.

Sales to wholesalers amounted to 30.8%, or $202,277,000, of the total distributed sales. A small part of these sales may have been made to cutters-up who were regarded as wholesalers by some of the manufacturers. Manufacturing plants sold 29.2%, or $191,738,000 worth of goods to their own wholesale branches. The report does not show the distribution of sales of these branches.

Other distributed sales were made as follows: to industrial consumers, such as clothing, shoe, and umbrella manufacturers; cutters-up; weavers, etc., 32.6%, or $213,805,000; to retailers, 7.3%, or $48,201,000; and to household consumers, 0.1%, or $477,000.

There are 1,491 manufacturing plants engaged primarily either in making finished silk and rayon products, except knit fabrics, hosiery, or other knit goods of silk and rayon, or in the manufacture of silk yarn (organzine, tram, hard of crepe twist, spun silk) and warps. Of these 1,491 plants, 576 did only contract work, 45 sold their entire output to selling agents with further distribution unknown, and 8 transferred their whole production to other plants of the same company. This report shows the sales channels used by the other 862 plants included in this industry classification.

▸ Lowell Textile Institute Installs Woolen Ring Frame

A woolen ring spinning frame has been installed in the woolen and worsted department of Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., with the compliments of the Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass. The machine has 60 spindles, is 4½-in. gage, and is equipped with 2½-in. rings.

NEWS about MEN

Julius W. Cone, president of Revolution Cotton Mills, and vice-president of Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C., has been appointed a member of a special committee for the North Carolina Bank & Trust Co., Greensboro, to select a president for the bank to succeed **William S. Ryland.** Mr. Ryland is now a vice-president of the Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co., New York, in charge of finances.

Fred Guerrant has purchased a controlling interest in the Fidelity Hosiery Mills Co., Newton, N. C., and has become president and manager of the mills. He was formerly secretary-treasurer and general manager. Mr. Guerrant is also secretary of the Stimpson Hosiery Mills, Inc., Statesville, N. C., in which town he lives.

Paul M. Benedict, president of the Bozart Rug Corp., Springfield, Mass., from 1924 to 1928, is author of "$30,000,000 Worth of Teletype" in the March issue of *Fortune*. Mr. Benedict was associated with the Morkrum-Kleinschmidt interests in the development of the teletypewriter. He is widely known in the floor covering field.

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York, went to Nashville, March 19, rather suddenly; his father, Paul L. Sloan, president of the Cain-Sloan Co., department store, was critically ill.

Frederick H. Bishop, vice-president of the Universal Winding Co., Boston, Mass., has a birthday to celebrate next week. He will receive congratulations on his 83rd birthday March 30.

John K. Voehringer, Jr., president of the Mock-Judson-Voehringer Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C., and **J. C. Watkins,** also of Greensboro, president of the Sanford (N. C.) Cotton Mills, were appointed members of a permanent committee of the closed United Bank & Trust Co. at a stockholders meeting March 18.

D. P. Rhodes, president of Indian Creek Mill, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C., and **W. B. Rhyne,** secretary-treasurer of the Cherryville (N. C.) Mfg. Co., were installed March 15, as trustees of Lenoir-Rhyne College, at Hickory, N. C.

Rufus W. Scott, chairman of the executive committee of Tubize Chatillon Corp., New York, sailed for Europe last week for a short business trip. He expects to be back by April 11.

George H. Hodgson has been reelected chairman of the board of directors, Cleveland (Ohio) Worsted Mills Co. **Louis O. Poss** has been reelected president.

Jno. A. Law, president of Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been reelected chairman of Spartanburg County Board of Control.

W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Charlotte, N. C., delivered an address on "Present Economic Conditions" at a meeting of the Carolina Council, which is composed of key men in the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co. organization, held in Spray, N. C., March 15. He also spoke at the Spray Rotary Club at noon on "Hoarding."

Frank Brindley Hirsch, a partner of Julius Cohen & Josephy, Bradford, England, who was in Canada last month at the Toronto branch of the wool firm, will not be resident partner in Canada to replace the late H. V. Andrews. **H. Oakley** is now in charge of the Toronto office.

Arthur Tousignant, agent at Androscoggin Mills, Lewiston, Me., since Aug. 1, 1929, will be transferred to the York Mfg. Co., Saco, Me., to succeed agent **Walter H. Paige,** recently resigned. Mr. Tousignant went to Lewiston from South Carolina. Superintendent **John A. Collins,** of the Androscoggin plant, who went to the mill from Suncook, N. H., a year ago, will succeed Mr. Tousignant as agent.

William O. Buzzell, agent of the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass., for five years, has resigned, effective April 1. His future plans have not been announced. He is a member of the Textile Forum Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. From 1925 to 1927 Mr. Buzzell was superintendent of weaving for Lincoln Mfg. Co., Fall River, and before that superintendent of weaving for Wamsutta Mills. He was at one time associated with Dartmouth Mills, and was general superintendent of the Waypoyset Mfg. Co., Central Falls, R. I.

R. Grady Rankin, secretary and treasurer, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., was the principal speaker at a recent meeting of the Gastonia Civitan Club.

Frederick I. Huntington, vice-president and general sales manager of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, New York, has purchased a 130-acre farm in Sandisfield, near Winsted, Conn.

E. R. Lucas, former assistant treasurer of the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Inc., has become bookkeeper for the Bankhead Motor Co., Chester, S. C.

Sidney H. Little, of Methuen, Mass., has been engaged as superintendent of the new men's wear worsted department, Farr Alpaca Co., Holyoke, Mass.

Andrew G. Pierce, 3rd, is now managing the New York office of the Pierce Mfg. Corp., New Bedford, Mass.

J. M. Davis, superintendent of the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has been appointed a member of the South Carolina State Highway Commission by Governor I. C. Blackwood.

Textile Calendar

Southern Textile Association, Dyers-Bleachers-Finishers Division, Spring Meeting, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C., April 2, 1932.

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, 32nd Annual Convention, Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., April 5 and 6, 1932.

National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, Annual Meeting, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1932.

Knitting Arts Exhibition, 28th Annual Show, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, April 11 to 15, 1932.

North Carolina State College, Annual Exhibition and Style Show, Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1932.

Southern Textile Association, Eastern Carolina Division, Spring Meeting, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C., April 15, 1932.

Southern Textile Association, South Carolina Group, Organization Meeting; Carding Discussion, Columbia, S. C., April 22, 1932.

Southeastern Section of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, spring meeting, Auburn, Ala., April 30, 1932.

Textile Forum, N.A.C.M., General Meeting for agents and superintendents, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston, Mass., April or May.

Second National Cotton Week, May 16 to 21, 1932.

American Cotton Manufacturers Association, annual convention, Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, May 20-21, 1932.

National Association of Woolen and Worsted Overseers, semi-annual meeting, Rocky Point, R. I., May 21, 1932.

Southern Textile Assn., annual meeting, Hendersonville, N. C. June 24-25.

Southern Textile Exposition, Textile Hall, Greenwich, S. C., Oct. 17 to 22, 1932.

W. H. Hardeman, manager of the Union Division, Consolidated Textile Corp., LaFayette, Ga., has been chosen president of the LaFayette Chamber of Commerce.

Fred Hird, former assistant superintendent, Davis & Brown Woolen Co., Uxbridge, Mass., has become designer at M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., North Andover, Mass.

Nelson Little, former designer at Hockanum Mills Co., Rockville, Conn., has become designer at the Globe Mills, of the American Woolen Co., Utica, N. Y.

William Mitchell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass., after eight years in that capacity. He had been with the company for 22 years. No successor will be named.

L. W. Flynn, overseer of carding and spinning at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C., has resigned to become overseer of carding at the Chester (S. C.) plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Inc.

James Kane, former superintendent of the Ohio Carpet Co., West Warren, Mass., has resigned.

Wilbrod Merchant, former night overseer of carding at the Holden-Leonard Co., Bennington, Vt., is now second hand of carding at the Sanford (Me.) Mills.

Henry Chaldrice, former night overseer of finishing at the Wyandotte Worsted Co., Rochester, N. H., has gone to the Burlington Mill, of the American Woolen Co., Winooski, Vt. **Adolph Eyber,** day overseer of finishing at the Rochester plant has resigned.

F. B. Pollard, graduate of the Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School, has become connected with the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Peter Degnan, former overseer of dyeing at the Thayer Woolen Co., North Oxford, Mass., has resigned. He is replaced by **Herbert Holgate,** former dyer at Coe Woolen Co., Worcester, Mass.

John Nimmo, who has been head of the yarn department of Nonquitt Mills, New Bedford, Mass., for 11 years, has resigned, the resignation taking effect immediately.

Edward Humphreys, formerly overseer of finishing with Firth & Foster Co., Philadelphia, for many years, is now with the Hart Dyeing Co., Philadelphia, as superintendent of finishing.

Ernest Hill, overseer of carding and spinning at Rochdale (Mass.) Mills, of American Woolen Co., has resigned. He at one time was employed at Leominster (Mass.) Worsted Co.

Thomas Thompson has resigned as overseer of finishing at the Anderson Mills, of the American Woolen Co., Skowhegan, Me.

W. G. Hamilton, overseer of weaving at Wyandotte Worsted Co., Waterville, Me., has resigned in order to accept a similar position with the Cleveland (Ohio) Worsted Mills Co., replacing **James Cullen,** former overseer of weaving for more than seventeen years.

Obituary

E. A. Franks

E. A. Franks, superintendent, Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., died March 20 as a result of appendicitis followed by pneumonia. Mr. Franks, who was 57 years of age, was a native of Laurens County (S. C.), and had been connected with Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C., the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C., before going to Knoxville last year. Mr. Franks had been chairman of the weavers' section of the Southern Textile Association for more than three years. He is survived by his widow and the following children: Mrs. Jerry Colvin, Darlington, S. C., Mrs. A. G. Smith, Concord, N. C.; Mrs. R L. Wood, Laurens, S. C.; and Mrs. H. R. Cunningham and Carl Franks, both of Knoxville.

Elmer E. Lent

Elmer E. Lent, former superintendent in several mills at Central Falls, R. I., and one time city treasurer, died there March 16. He was 67 years of age. After graduation from Pawtucket High School, Mr. Lent went into a textile plant, and became superintendent of the old Green & Daniels Mill. He was later superintendent of the former Harrison Yarn & Dyeing Co. Three years after leaving that company he was elected city treasurer, and served for more than a decade. He was a Mason.

Perry S. Newell

Perry S. Newell, who was secretary of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York from 1920 until January, 1932, died this week at a hospital in Syracuse, N. Y. He was operated on March 15 and had a relapse which resulted in death.

E. A. Franks

Dr. Max Fremery

Dr. Max Fremery, pioneer in the rayon industry, died in Baden-Baden, Germany, at the age of 74 years. He was director, at one time, of the Rhenisch Electric Bulb plant at Oberbruch, Rhineland, where the rayon process first developed out of the manufacture of filaments for light bulbs. Dr. Fremery and Engineer Urban founded, together with Dr. Hans Jordan, Dr. Alfred Wolff and Dr. W. C. Fremery, the Vereinigt Glanzstoff-Fabriken A. G. of Elberfeld in 1901. Dr. Fremery, retired from active management for many years, traveled extensively. He visited the United States and the officers of the American Glanzstoff Corp. and American Bemberg Corp. as recently as 1928.

Sidney A. Ellenbogen

Sidney A. Ellenbogen, president of Elenday Silk Co., dealers in raw and thrown silk, Paterson, N. J., died last week, at the age of 45 years, by his own hand. Mr. Ellenbogen was president of the American Raw and Thrown Silk Association for three years, serving until a few months ago. He was a bachelor.

A. J. Mauney

A. J. Mauney, Tuckaseege, N. C., in the textile manufacturing business in Gaston county for many years, died at his home there, March 13, of an acute heart attack. Mr. Mauney was born in 1852. He was long superintendent of the Tuckaseege mill, now owned by the Superior Yarn Mills, Inc., and later superintendent of the Majestic Mfg. Co., Belmont, N. C.

A. W. E. Capel

A. W. E. Capel, vice-president, Smitherman Cotton Mills, Troy, N. C., who retired from active business about eight years ago, died March 16. Mr. Capel, who was 76 years of age, had been in declining health for three years. He is survived by two daughters and one son, A. Leon Capel, president of the Capel Rug Mill, Troy.

Joseph Aldred

Joseph Aldred, 60 years of age, one of the founders of Lockport (N. Y.) Textile, Inc., which was sold some years ago, and former superintendent of the Niagara Textile Co., died in a Lockport hospital March 7, following a week's illness. He was a native of England but had lived in the United States for the last 28 years.

NEWS about MILLS

Cotton

***Thames Textile Co.,** Norwich, Conn., has filed a preliminary certificate of dissolution in accordance with the decision reached by stockholders at a special meeting March 5, meeting reported last week.

Suncook (N. H.) Mills are now operating at 80% capacity. Much of the activity is concentrated at the China Mill, on boucle.

Pearl Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C., of which the late W. A. Erwin was president and of which J. Harper Erwin was secretary-treasurer, and John Sprunt Hill was vice-president, have been sold to the **Erwin Cotton Mills Co.,** West Durham, N. C. Kemp P. Lewis, president of the purchasing company, has stated that the acquired mill will be run as Mill No. 6 of the Erwin chain. The plant, containing 240 broad looms and 13,664 spindles, will be renovated, but no new machinery will be added.

Melville Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C., which plant was recently destroyed by fire, has established temporary offices at Commercial Bank & Trust Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

Raleigh (N. C.) Cotton Mills, established 43 years ago, the oldest textile plant in the city, have been bought at receivers' sale by H. T. Hicks and C. B. Barbee, for $30,000. The plant has been idle since 1929, when it went into receivership. During the receivership machinery and equipment were sold.

Lola Mfg. Co., Stanley, N. C., has discontinued night work for the time being. The former night force works half a week and the day force half a week.

East Providence (R. I.) Mills, Inc., have begun the erection of a new one-story addition on Grosvenor St., 80 x 95 ft., to cost about $15,000. This is the second recent extension to the plant. It is understood that it will be used for silk braid manufacture.

***William Hollins Co., Inc.,** Forestdale, R. I., new American branch of the English company, expects to install machinery as soon as the cement floors have dried. David McCaig, engineer from Paisley, Scotland, has arrived to supervise the work of installation. It is hoped that some operations can be started in May. The parent company makes "Clydella" and "Ciuyella."

Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills, tire fabric plant of the **United States Rubber Co.,** New York, are now operating on a day and night schedule.

Sherman (Tex.) Mfg. Co. Operations will be resumed about April 1. Reopening of the plant will give employment to about 150 operators, according to announcement of Clinton Phelps, president.

Shawinigan Cotton Co., Shawinigan Falls, Que., Canada, subsidiary of **Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd.,** Three Rivers, Que., is operating on a full time, day and night schedule.

**Indicates previous mention of project.*

Wool

Hockanum Mills Co., Rockville, Conn., has appointed J. M. Rose and A. M. Werner as selling agents for their women's wear fabrics, with offices at 450 Seventh Ave., New York, to open about April 1. Both men were formerly with Glenerry Woolen Co.

***Mannington Mills, Inc.,** Salem, N. J., will begin the construction of new buildings, consisting of several one and one and one-half story units, to replace the ones destroyed by fire last fall. General contract was let recently to the Industrial Constructors, Inc., Broad St. and Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Project is reported to cost about $100,000, including equipment. Louis H. Goettelman, Brooklawn, N. J., is architect.

Firth Carpet Co., Firthcliffe, N. C., has purchased the **Newburgh (N. Y. Carpet Mills,** Wilton manufacturing division of the **Crex Carpet Co.,** St. Paul, Minn. The new unit will be known as the **Firth-Newburgh Division** of the Firth Carpet Co.

Oregon City (Ore.) Mfg. Co. Equipment of Wherrie Tailoring Co., Portland, has been taken over as part of an expansion program. Suits and overcoats will be made of cloth produced by the mills.

S. B. & B. W. Fleisher, Inc., Philadelphia. John Fisler and Arthur A. Fleisher, receivers, have been discharged by order of the U. S. District Court. Assets of the company have been liquidated and the bondholders paid 21%. The receivers were appointed June 17, 1930, resulting from suit brought by bondholder.

***Red Hill (Pa.) Rug Co.,** which started operations in 1928, has never been closed except for inventory, and was not closed for two months as reported in March 12 TEXTILE WORLD. Since February, 1929, the company has operated two weekly 55-hour shifts.

Oriental Textiles Co., Ltd., Oshawa, Ont., Canada, has made an authorized assignment. The company, incorporated in 1919, reports liabilities of $529,595 and stated assets of about $400,000.

Auburn Mills, Peterborough, Ont., Canada, of Dominion Woolens & Worsteds, Ltd., are being operated on a 24-hour schedule.

Port Moody, B. C., Canada. Curie & Co., Vancouver, B. C., acting for foreign textile interests, have purchased 108 acres of land at Port Moody. If taxpayers ratify a law granting exemption from taxation for ten years, it is understood that a wool textlie plant will be established there within two years.

Knit

Stevenson (Ala.) Hosiery Mills have adopted a full-time production schedule, with day and night forces.

Sulloway Hosiery Mills, Franklin, N. H., are working night and day on a special order.

Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., Dover, N. J., has closed its local mill for at least three weeks, affecting about 500 employees.

Rugby Knitting Mills, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., have taken a long-term lease on 40,000 square feet of floor space in the Burrell Bldg., that city. Alterations are in progress and the new quarters are to be ready for occupancy early in May. The company was organized in 1905 to succeed the **Enterprise Mfg. Co.**

Port Leyden (N. Y.) Knitting Co. has reopened, giving employment to many workers.

***Acme Hosiery Mills, Inc.,** Asheboro, N. C., are pushing the construction of two-story mill, 102 x 140 ft., on which work has recently started, and installation of full-fashioned hosiery machines will soon be placed under way. The expansion program is reported to cost over $150,000.

Asheville (N. C.) Hosiery Co. has done more business during the four weeks ending March 19, than at any similar period during its 3-year existence. The plant is employing 190 and is operating 24 hours a day.

***Pacolet Knitting Co., Inc.,** Tyron, N. C., has completed the installation of a hydro-electric power plant. The mill is planning full time operations and it is hoped that more workers will be hired in the next few weeks. At the present time three styles of men's half hose are being made.

Emerald Hosiery Co., Philadelphia. Suit has been filed in Common Pleas Court for appointment of receiver and dissolution of the concern.

Weber & Hunter, Inc., Philadelphia. A name change has been certified with the Delaware Secretary of State and the company will operate under **Weberknit Hosiery Co.**

Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., are running on a capacity schedule, employing 1,300 operatives.

Circle Bar Knitting Co., Kincardine, Ont., Canada, will shortly begin to install a complete range of worsted dry spinning equipment for its new plant which will start operations late next summer. The new mill will be equipped with 7,000 spindles and accessories. Wm. Mitchell, president of the Circle Bar Knitting Co., has just returned from England where he bought machinery.

Silk

Newmarket (N. H.) Mfg. Co. has leased a plant of the old Appelton Co., Lowell, Mass. It was recently announced in TEXTILE WORLD that some of the machinery would be moved from Newmarket to its subsidiary Lowell Silk Mills.

Stehlisilks Corp., High Point, N. C., has temporarily curtailed operations to less than one-half of normal, running on a two-day week basis, pending improved business.

Warlick Mfg. Co., Newton, N. C. Products will be sold through Wellington, Sears & Co., which include full-twist all-rayon crepes, fancy yarn rough crepes, French crepes, lining cloths, and brassiere cloths. Various high-count satins and taffetas are being woven there, besides other numbers.

Schwarzenbach Huber Co., Blairsville, Pa., closed for one month, reopened March 15 with a force of 250 employees. The company plans to expand operations as soon as conditions warrant.

General Fabrics Corp., Central Falls, R. I. Land, buildings, machinery and other equipment will be sold April 7 at 2 p.m. on the property. The company is a subsidiary of **General Silk Corp.**

Silk Mills of Canada, Ltd., Acton-Vale Que., Canada, in liquidation for over a year, has been sold to T. A. Cauley, Montreal. The purchase includes a modern building, housing 100 looms and complete throwing plant.

Rayon

Skenandoa Rayon Corp., Utica, N. Y., is holding to a production schedule of about 80% of capacity.

Finishing

United Wool Dyeing & Finishing Co., Passaic, N. J. A meeting of the creditors was held at office of Sidney Alexander, Paterson, N. J., March 24, to discuss arrangements for the sale of the plant.

***Apex Piece Dyeing Co.,** Paterson, N. J., has purchased a plant and will occupy for expansion. Improvements are contemplated to adapt to company use. Recently announced plans for proposed mill additions will be abandoned.

Consolidated Piece Dye Works, Paterson, N. J., A fire, March 15, damaged part of this mill, with loss reported as slight. The damage will be repaired.

Standard Textile Products Co., Youngstown, Ohio, is arranging to close its local plant, and will remove machinery to mill at Clifton, N. J.

Narragansett Finishing Co., Westerly, R. I., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $110,398, and assets, $64,254.

**Indicates previous mention of project.*

Miscellaneous

Foster Fabrics, Inc., Greenwich, Conn., has filed organization papers listing the following officers: President, Charles W. Foster; vice-president, O. D. Tuthill; secretary-treasurer, Jackson Palmer. Authorized capital $50,000.

General Embroidery Works, North Bergen, N. J., has leased the factory at 850-52 Tonnele Ave., for five years, dating from March 15, and will occupy for a machine embroidery mill. Barnet and Abraham Novich head the company.

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New Books

TECHNICAL TERMS IN THE TEXTILE TRADE; By Eber Midgeley, F.T.I.; Emmott & Co., Ltd., 65 King Street, Manchester, England; Price 12½sh.

Volume I of this publication having covered cloth terms, this volume (Volume II) is given over to defining general terms used in the textile trade. It may be described as a dictionary of raw materials, methods of processing, yarns and their construction, weaving, dyeing and finishing, and mechanical and optional terms for spinners, manufacturers, merchants, distributors, etc. There are 260 pages, and each term is clearly defined.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 34TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS; $5.50, paper binding; $6, cloth binding; $7, half leather.

The proceedings of the 34th annual meeting of the Society have been placed in book form and are issued in two parts, both parts comprising more than 2,100 pages. Part I contains the annual reports of the Society's committees and the papers and standards appended thereto. The President's annual address and the annual report of the Executive Committee are also included. Part II contains the technical papers which were given at the annual meeting.

The A.S.T.M. December bulletin contains the 1931 index to the standards and tentative standards. It is designed to be of service in locating any specifications or method of tests in the bound publication in which it appears. Copies are issued without charge.

PROBLEMS OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURER IN SOUTH CAROLINA; by William P. Jacobs; Jacobs & Co. Press; Clinton, S. C.; $5.00; 193 pages.

This volume, containing scores of illustrations, presents much data on the problems (non-technical) that confront the cotton manufacturer of South Carolina and offers the reader an intelligent appraisal of these problems. Many facts concerning the cotton manufacturing industry of South Carolina, some of which are published for the first time in this excellent book, are likewise applicable to conditions in other textile manufacturing states of the South. Chapters are devoted to discussions of problems relating to the cotton manufacturing plant itself, materials entering into the manufacturing processes, labor, comparative wages, governmental activities affecting the industry, cotton goods marketing, and the mill village. The close relationship between the cotton manufacturer and the cotton farmer is explained by means of factual data. The background, characteristics, educational status and health of cotton mill operatives in South Carolina are discussed, while considerable attention is devoted to an appraisal of the "stretch-out" system, wage equivalents and the cost of living in textile mill communities. Much valuable data on taxation are also presented.

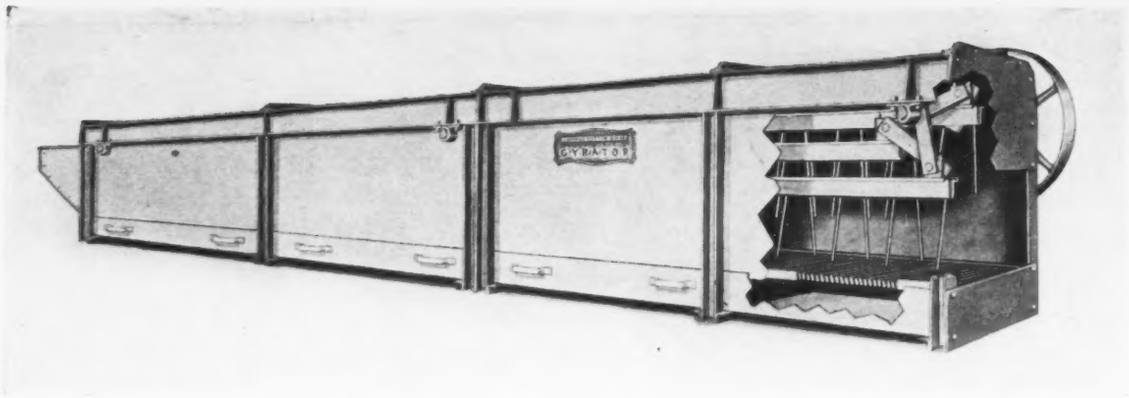
POWER PLANT MANAGEMENT; By Walter N. Polakov; McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42d Street, New York; Price $2.

This book is meant to fill the gap in management literature, offering a set of long-tested practical references telling how to organize the human side of work in the power house. Sample instructions and case analyses provide a basis upon which comparison may be made by the reader with his own condition. Some of the subjects discussed are executive functions, duties of the various members of the power plant personnel, work schedule chart, repair records, instruction and care of instruments, timekeeping, task work with bonus, and betterment recommendations.

TEXTILE RECORDER YEAR BOOK, 1932; Edited by John Brooks; John Heywood, Ltd., Deansgate, Manchester, England.

This 856-page volume deals with nearly every phase of textile manufacture, and care has been taken in revision to bring the text up to date. It is rich in statistical data and tables of production. With the new impetus to the silk industry expected to accrue from the changes in the duties relating to imports of silk and rayon goods, it is expected that there will be added value in a new page of silk statistics which has been inserted.

In the section dealing with high drafting of cotton, three more new systems are described. A new section has been included on beam dyeing, the section on yarn and cloth testing has been rewritten, and a description of several new instruments has been included.



Opening, cleaning, mixing, and conveying combined in new cotton gyrator

New Machinery *and* Processes

Single-Apron Stock Dryers

ANNOUNCEMENT of the production of a new single-apron stock dryer is made by C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp., Graniteville, Mass.

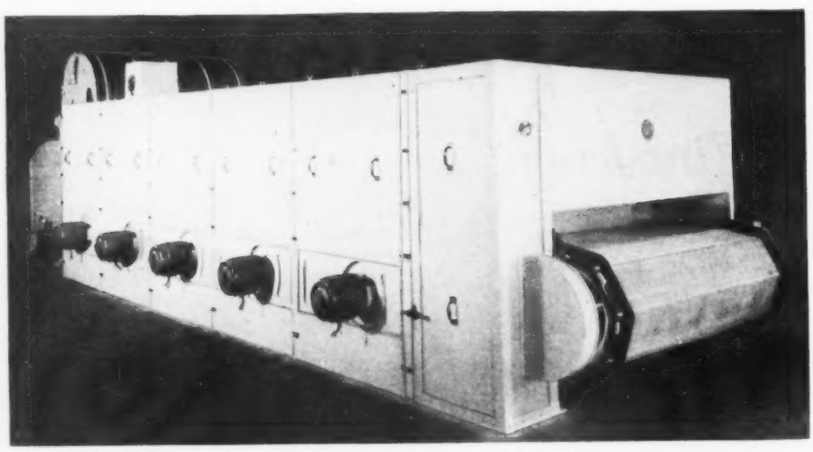
The machine is built in sections and can be furnished in any length and in any one of a number of different widths. The housing is made with removable side and top panels, so that the interior of the dryer is easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. It is asserted that the panels are made with an extra thickness of suitable insulating material placed between heavy-gage steel sheets, and when in place, each panel is tightly sealed with suitable asbestos material, thereby eliminating air leakage and reducing heat losses.

The conveyor for carrying the stock to the machine is declared to be of new and improved construction. It may be furnished with plain or galvanized wire screen or with perforated metal flights. Each section or flight is hinged so that the apron presents a smooth and unbroken surface at all times. A moving stock guide on the apron fits against a stationary guide so as to prevent material from being blown off the apron, thereby reducing the waste factor and making the machine especially adapted for fine stock.

The conveyor drive is equipped with a modern type of variable speed control. Individual motor drive or tight and loose pulley drives may be furnished. Shafts are mounted in self-aligning bearings, and the high-speed shafts are mounted in anti-friction-type bearings. The drive is inclosed to keep out dirt and, at the same time, to eliminate the necessity for protective guards.

The dryer is equipped with centrifugal type fans which are designed to circulate a maximum amount of air with a minimum of power. Each fan is direct-connected to an anti-friction bearing type motor; or, if so desired, it can be furnished with pulleys or belt drive.

The feeding unit consists of pipes connected to a cast-iron header at one end only, so that they can be removed with a minimum of effort.



Single-apron stock dryer of improved design

Cotton Gyrator

A NEW Gyrator, recently developed by the Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga., combines the opening, cleaning, mixing, and conveying of raw cotton, employing what is called the "gyrator" principle of cleaning cotton. The machine is built in ten-foot sections and can be assembled to any desired length. The Gyrator can be equipped with suitable bottom openings and used as a distributor over the hoppers of several lines of pickers, or an inclined section of the machine can be used to elevate and convey the raw stock so as to replace the lattice apron, condenser, and fan.

The machine itself consists primarily of three connecting rods which are supported and driven by crank shafts with crank pins 120 degrees apart and revolving in a long rectangular housing. Attached to each connecting rod is a series of staggered spring-steel fingers which propel the stock over a long section of grid bars. These fingers have a gyratory movement which causes them to penetrate the cotton as they move down-

ward and forward, thus throwing the cotton against and along the grids a few inches at every stroke. This continuous whipping action opens the cotton but is said not to cause curling, twisting, or stringing of the fibers regardless of the length of the machine. Trash drops through the grid bars as the stock passes through the machine and, as there are said to be no air currents in the Gyrator, light trash is not held in suspension with the cotton.

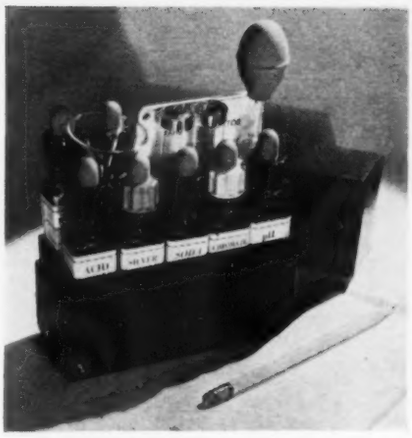
The capacity of the machine for maximum efficiency is said to be between 1,500 and 1,800 lb. of cotton per hour. Power consumption is small, being a maximum of one-half horsepower for each ten-foot section of the Gyrator. Maximum speed of the machine is said to be about 150 strokes per minute, but slower speeds make possible a more thorough cleaning of the stock. Ball bearings support the crank shafts, while the connecting rods are equipped with impregnated bushings that are declared to require no lubrication and only an occasional take-up to compensate for wear.

Single-Bath Process for Boiling-Off and Dyeing Silk

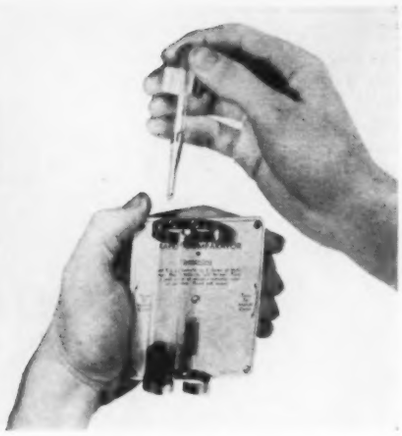
DEVELOPMENT of a new method for boiling-off and dyeing silk by the single-bath process has been announced recently by Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Palmolive Bldg., Chicago. This method, which makes use of Arctic olive-oil soap or Texolive Kwiksolv soap in conjunction with volatile solvents, is said to enable marked savings in the cost of degumming agents with no sacrifice in the quality of the finished goods. It is stated further that, with a few exceptions, the ordinary colors for hosiery will prove suitable for use in this process.

The procedure recommended by Colgate-Palmolive-Peet for degumming 100 lb. of silk is as follows: While the machine is in motion, from 6 to 8 lb. of soap is added in a slow stream to the water in the machine; next add a mixture of 12 to 16 oz. of denatured alcohol (formula No. 1) and 12 to 16 oz. of benzol. When adding Texolive Kwiksolv to hot water it is essential that it be added slowly and with continuous agitation. If the quantity of goods processed is increased, the amount of soap and solvent necessary should be increased in proportion.

Where goods are being degummed in a separate bath, it is advised to run the rinses at 180° F. and to use four rinses, three hot and one cold, to free the goods thoroughly of emulsified sericin and gum which have been removed from the silk by the operation. It is stated further that the machine should not be flooded on the first and second rinse, because doing so will break the emulsion in some instances and cause spotting or specks which will show up in the finished goods. Flooding on the third and fourth rinse is said to be satisfactory, inasmuch as a good portion of the gum or sericin has been removed by the two previous rinses.



Kit for rapid testing of water and processing solutions



Method of determining pH value with the rapid comparator

If colors are used in single-bath boil-off and dye which will not stand rinses beyond 160°F., the temperature of the rinse will have to be adjusted to the particular dyestuff used in the operation. It is recommended that where the temperature of the rinse is reduced to any marked degree, an extra rinse be given to insure the goods coming through clean.

The addition of the solvents, alcohol and benzol, is also said to be advisable where soap is used in a separate boil-off or degumming bath. It is asserted that half the quantity given above for 100 lb. of goods, or 6 to 8 oz. of each solvent to 100 lb. of goods, is ample to protect the load against possibilities of spotting due to hard water or small amounts of iron in the water.

As an assistant in the dyebath, the manufacturers advocate the use of 0.6 lb. of Texolive Kwiksolv, or approximately 10 oz. to each 100 lb. of goods in process, adding to this 1.6 oz. of each of the solvents, alcohol and benzol. Incorporation of this soap and solvent mixture is to emulsify and break up any particles of material which might cause spots or unevenness on a finished material.

It is stated that in addition to its use in hosiery boil-off, Texolive Kwiksolv, with or without the addition of volatile solvents, can be employed for degumming silk in the skein in the usual manner.

Texolive Kwiksolv is a special form of olive-oil soap produced as a mealy or spongy powder, easily soluble even in relatively cold water. It is described as a 92% anhydrous soap, with no added alkaline detergent and having a free alkali content of less than 0.1%.

Electro-Hydraulic Transmission

THE introduction of a compact, 5-hp. electro-hydraulic transmission is announced by the American Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa. The transmission is declared to develop full rated torque at any speed, whether it be 1 r.p.m. or 1,000 r.p.m. Since the torque is constant, the horsepower output varies with the speed of the hydraulic motor.

In the machine set-up the hydraulic motor is at one end, the hydraulic pump is in the middle, and the electric motor is at the other end. They are all mounted on a single bed plate reservoir which contains the oil used in the system. The dimensions of the entire transmission are 30 in. long, 14 in. wide, and 16 in. high.

Rapid Test Kit

DEVELOPMENT of a compact kit for the rapid testing of boiler feed water; processing water; and scouring, degumming, and bleaching baths has been announced by A. Drucker & Co., 8028 Drexel Ave., Chicago. The eastern representative of this company is Louis H. Joseph, 840 Broadway, New York. Among the determinations which can be made with this outfit are included pH values ranging from 3 to 11; hardness of water; and sulphate and chloride content. One of the chief advantages cited for the apparatus is that the system of testing has been so simplified that the plant operator can make his own tests quickly and accurately.

The kit consists of a comparator for making pH determinations by the colorimetric method, a pipet and test tube for measuring and holding the solution to be examined, funnel, filter paper, the necessary indicators and reagents, and an instruction book. The reagents are supplied in non-leakable, bakelite-top dropper bottles. Specially designed droppers are employed, which deliver a drop representing one grain per gallon, thus eliminating the need of burettes in making titrations. The color standards employed in the pH determination are reproduced from 5 c.c. buffer solutions and were matched in daylight. Pigments were selected to withstand fading. It is stated that end points are easily distinguished and that results are sufficiently accurate for power-plant and process control. The compact make-up of the kit and the ease with which tests are made are evident from the accompanying illustrations.

Questions . . . *and* Answers

Shaft Skipping on Dobby Loom

Technical Editor:

We are using Crompton & Knowles dobby-head looms running on fancy twill work with nineteen harnesses. We are having trouble with one loom in that every time the weaver pushes the lay back past bottom center, it makes a skip shaft. Can you tell us just where the trouble lies? (7832)

To give a clear description of a remedy for this particular trouble is quite difficult without being at the loom, as there are several adjustments on the dobby and also on the box vibrator which will cause a shaft to skip. Therefore, in endeavoring to help you out of the difficulty, a general description taking in various adjustments will be given. There is no doubt that the dobby is out of time.

First, suppose the dobby is inspected and all back jack hooks are found to be in working order; be sure that the points are not bent upwards, as this will allow the hooks to slide off the dobby knife. See that the dobby knives on top and bottom are not worn and will hold the hooks after catching. Next see that the bottom knife is back ready to engage the hooks when the shuttle is over on the drive side of the loom. This is the correct method of running a 2x1. The cylinder should be in such a position that the lift pegs are exactly on top holding up the dobby fingers. This causes the shaft to lift when the loom is slightly over back center. As the bottom knife starts to come forward on its stroke, the hooks should be on the knife engaged. Allow only about ¼ in. of clearance for the space between the hooks and front of knife.

On a set of eight looms recently placed in a certain mill, seven were out of adjustment due to the fact that the top knife was back when the shuttle was on the plain side. As the vibrator on the box motion controlled the boxes through the head, the lock knife blade on the vibrator was broken by this incorrect timing. When the lay was pulled back after the filling ran out, incorrect timing of the cylinder caused the jacks to miss. If the dobby is correctly timed as herein described, the missing should be eliminated.

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Stitch Irregularity in Half Hose

Technical Editor:

We are enclosing herewith a stocking made with seven-thread tram plated over 75-denier rayon. You will note a variation in stitch in this fabric. This condition prevails in a fair proportion of the hose which we manufacture. We would appreciate any information you can offer us in regard to this. Is it possible that a variation in the denier of the silk is responsible for this condition? (7833)

The irregularity which occurs in the leg of the half hose is purely a mechanical one. The silk appears to be reasonably uniform, so that the trouble cannot arise from this source. The fabric in the slack portion is constructed with a different stitch length. This may easily be seen by counting the courses per inch in both areas. The fabric in the upper portion of the leg has 42 courses per inch while that in the lower area has 52 courses per inch.

The slack fabric may be caused by the cylinder failing to drop at the beginning of the leg. When the needles are leveled for the transfer of the top, the cylinder is raised considerably to facilitate the operation of transfer. The machine is so designed that it lowers itself again by its own weight. In some machines, particularly those in which a new set of needles has been inserted, the cylinder may be sluggish in dropping. The fabric is thus knit with a longer stitch until the cylinder falls to its correct elevation. Some knitters overcome the trouble by hanging weights to the cylinder tube bracket to insure a more positive return of the cylinder to the correct level for knitting the required stitch.

The tension screw for the leg and foot fabric would likely be the tube screw. The machine is, however, sometimes set up with a drum tension cam for the extreme upper courses in the leg known as the ring top. It is possible that the cylinder is supported by this cam through several inches of the leg and moved off of it to the tube screw by one of the fashioning links. This could be corrected of course by placing an extra kick link near the beginning of the chain.

On other types of machines the lack of uniformity may be caused by using the ring top cam for the leg. This can, of course, be overcome by placing the correct links in the chain so that the leg is knit entirely with the cams supported by the leg-fashioning cam.

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Cable Twist in Silk

Technical Editor:

Will you kindly advise if there is a silk yarn called "cable twist." If so, what does it consist of, and how is it produced in a throwing plant? On what type construction is this twist used? (7816)

Cable twist, or cable cord as it is also called, is a two-ply product. It is made in several sizes, these ranging from 50 yd. to 100 yd. per oz. The ratio of the spinning twist to the ply twist is approximately two to one. For example, for a yarn of, say, 75 yd. per oz., the spinning twist is about fourteen, and the ply twist is approximately six.

Cable twist is thrown in the usual manner for silk threads, i.e., the raw silk is wound on the winder, and the winder bobbins are then put on a doubler, the number of ends doubled together depending upon the size of the yarn desired. From the doubler the bobbins are put on the spinner, and from there the material is put on the matcher where two of the ends are twisted together.

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Shaded Woolen Goods

Technical Editor:

Sometime ago we made a number of pieces of a sport fabric, and had a great many pieces which were shaded from side to center, also from lap to lap in length. So far we have not been able to find the cause with any degree of certainty. These pieces were finished, and passed by our examiner; and we only learned of this condition when pieces were returned to us by the sponger.

We are enclosing two samples cut from the same piece, one of which shows a distinct yellow or dirty cast. If you can tell us how to correct the pieces which are already made or how to guard against this trouble in the future, we shall be very grateful. With further reference to this yellow tinge, there is no well-defined place where this starts and stops. It seems to blend gradually from a bluish white to a very dirty

white, every few yards of the piece being a little different.

The goods in question were made from 100% Swift's fine A wool, which was commission scoured by a new process which we understand contains some kind of a bleach. The stock was oiled with an emulsion of two parts water and one part double-pressed, saponified red oil emulsified with borax.

The white filling was woven, using five shuttes—one pick from each—and the goods were fulled with palmchip soap, 5 oz. to gallon, with a like quantity of soda ash. They were scoured in cold water with the same soap, an additional quantity of soap being added in the washer. The goods are run somewhat over an hour in the fulling mill and finished to loom length. (7814)

There are several possible causes of this defect. First of all it is a question as to the amount of soda ash you are using. You state that you use 5 oz. of soap with a like quantity of soda ash. It appears that 2 to 2½ oz. of soda ash would suffice with the amount of soap you are using. This same trouble can be traced to the dryer. In view of the fact that the sides are more yellow than the center, it is more than possible that the heat of the dryer is uneven; i.e., the hottest area is along the sides. We suggest that you try to dry the goods more slowly and with less heat.

The fact that the goods are shaded from lap to lap may be due to stopping the machine at intervals, thus allowing the fabric to become overheated and imparting a semi-scorched condition to that part of the wool. The pieces submitted would be hard to correct, although rescouring and giving them a slight bluing in the washer may make them merchantable.

We might also call your attention to the pressing. We suggest that you maintain slightly less than the usual amount of heat on this class of work, and a better white will result. Careless sponging can also be the cause of your trouble.

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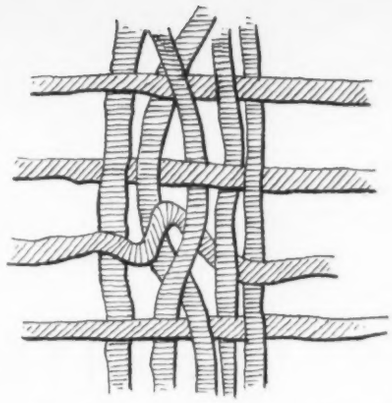
Kinky Filling Causes "Pinholes"

Technical Editor:

We are sending you a piece of print cloth, which has been sent to us with the statement that it is imperfect, due to imperfections in the throwing. The filling in this piece of goods was made from Crack XX, 20/22; and in the production of the silk, we discovered the raw stock contained many fine and coarse ends, and also some two-thread.

Our customer set up a claim that the goods contain slack twist, which we are unable to detect; but since we have had no experience in manufacturing cloth, we are not sure and are therefore sending the sample piece to you for your opinion. In examining the goods, we can detect what looks like many very small dull spots in the cloth; and we presume this is what the customer has reference to. By holding the cloth to the light, we also notice many small holes; and we wonder whether or not this has anything to do with the difficulty. Your opinion as to where the trouble lies will be greatly appreciated. (7834)



Showing how kinked filling causes defect in print cloth

An analysis of the print cloth shows many small holes about the size of a small pinhead. A magnification of several of these hole shows that the defect is caused by a kink in the filling thread parting two warp threads and leaving an opening between them. The twist in the straight filling thread ranges from 52 to 55 turns. The thread with kinks and wrinkles has from 65 to 72 turns. This indicates that the holes are caused in the cloth by excessive twist on the filling threads, causing kinks to form; and during the action of untwisting, when the kinks are made, it parts or separates the warp threads sufficiently to leave a small opening which transmits light and causes a light spot. See accompanying diagram.

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Shiners on Rayon Cops

Technical Editor:

I am enclosing herewith two cops of 250-denier rayon dyed black, there being sixteen turns in the single end. One, you will note, has a dull finish; the other is full of "shiners." Our customer refuses to accept the rayon that is full of "shinners" because of the fact that he claims this would show in the finished fabric and make it unsalable. The rayon on the lighter-colored cop he says is satisfactory, whereas on the darker, smaller, and heavier cop it is unsatisfactory. He says that the rayon was dyed by the same dyer and came from the same lot. I do not know whether it is Bemberg or Viscose. One of the employees stated that he thought it was Bemberg.

The customer claims we had too much tension on the yarn while putting in the twist on the spinners, thus causing the shiners. Our superintendent said there was no tension at all aside from enough to take up the slack in the yarn. The satisfactory lot was not entirely free from shiners, but it was the exception rather than the rule, whereas in the unsatisfactory lot, the shiners were pretty well distributed through the yarn, although some cops here and there were satisfactory.

So far I have been unable to find anyone who can give me any plausible explanation of this difference, and anything you can do to enlighten us will be appreciated. (7827)

The shiners in the submitted samples are without a doubt due to stretch. The satisfactory sample, hereafter called No. 1 and the one containing the shiners, No. 2, are both 36-filament yarns. However, a reeling of each shows No. 1 to weigh 3220 mg. and an equal yardage of No. 2 to weigh 3010 mg.—a stretch of 9% in denier.

A 12-in. length of No. 1 stretches to 15.25 in., or 27% while an equal length of No. 2 stretches to 14 in., or 16%. This is a difference of 11% in elongation.

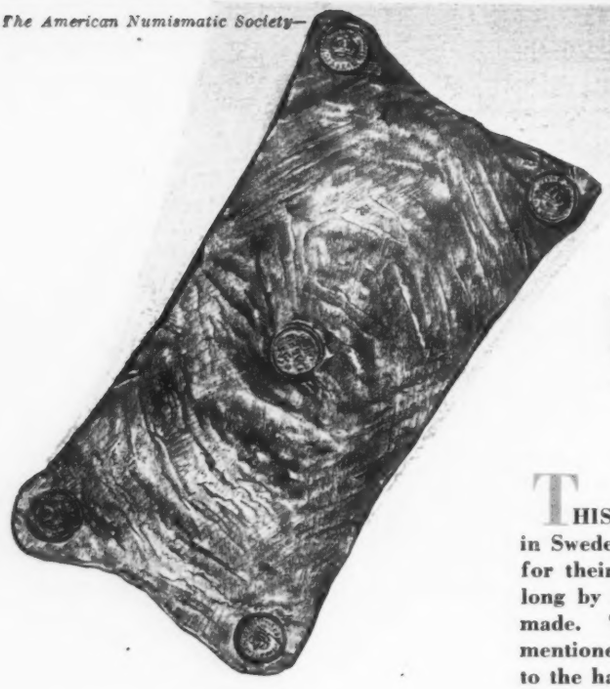
Sample No. 1 averages 18.40 turns per inch while No. 2 average 15.20, a a difference of 8.9%. Therefore, since the turns per inch show about the same difference as the two samples show by weight and elongation, it is reasonable to believe that the stretch took place during or after twisting; for, if the yarn was in this condition before twisting, the twist would still be correct.

Sometimes in running yarn of this type on up-spinners, even with flyers of the proper size, the yarn is strained because careless or inexperienced operators thread up the flyers improperly, thus placing a heavy drag on the yarn. Heavy travelers mixed in with those of proper size, and cut or worn rings on ring twisters, cause the same difficulty. In either method of twisting, the shiners should be seen on the bobbins.

In conditioning the yarn for copping, any bobbins that get wet in steaming should be put one side to dry before copping, as tensions which would be proper for dry yarns will stretch them when wet. Sample No. 1 is wound with enough tension to make a good cop for weaving, while No. 2 is wound entirely too hard. The butt, where no shiners appear, is soft; while the shoulder is entirely too hard. As the traverse approaches the end, the tension becomes greater and the shiners become more pronounced. Therefore we suggest that you correct this condition before going back to the twisters.

Inquiries should give the fullest information possible; and if damaged material is involved, a sample should be sent. We give no consideration to anonymous inquiries and do not undertake routine analysis of yarn or fabric, or investigation involving unusual expense.

The American Numismatic Society—



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(No. 2 of a Series)

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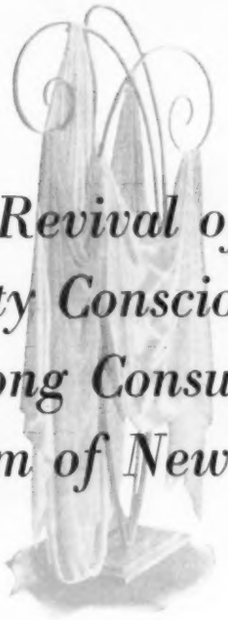
TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST



Revival of Quality Consciousness Among Consumers Is Aim of New Body

WITH the depression midway in its third year, the most serious problem which it has created for textiles, namely price selling of inferior merchandise, has reached the critical stage. Recognizing that something has to be done to maintain quality - consciousness among consumers, a group of manufacturers representing high quality textiles, met in New York last week and organized a body to be known as the National Quality Maintenance League. The movement was initiated by Julius Forstmann, president of Forstmann Woolen Co., supported by numerous outstanding figures in the manufacturing, styling and publication divisions.

Details of the League's program have not been completed; these will be whipped into shape rapidly during the next few weeks, it is expected. The League temporarily makes its home in the Forstmann sales offices in New York. An executive committee has been appointed which includes representatives of the wool goods, broadsilk, hosiery-underwear groups, and consumer publications that are accepted style authorities.

The broader aspects of the League's aims are of vital interest and significance to the textile industry as a whole. The purpose is to build up quality thought among consumers, by concerted effort through manufacturers, distributors, style authorities, fashion publications and the trade press. It is projected that these will be divided into groups and that representative leaders in each group will advance the quality idea in their respective fields. Further action along organization lines will be taken at the next meeting of the executive committee to be held probably early in April.

The League's program covers many pertinent aspects of the present "price" trend. The deplorable practice of flooding the market with cheap copies of pirated designs, will receive attention. The general aim, however, is to quicken the quality consciousness of the consumer, as the present trend makes for buying of merchandise which is unsatisfactory in fabric, in styling and in general manufacture. A slow and difficult fight is visualized, and those behind the League are determined to make their way by gradual stages. Some evils may need legislative action; others, it is hoped, can be eliminated by educational effort.

In an address prepared for the first meeting of the League and which was read for him by F. Eugene Ackerman, vice-president, Julius Forstmann Corp., Mr. Forstmann outlined the main thoughts behind the movement. He said that "the magic of persuasion has replaced the appeal of real value" and added that continued price stress, bringing deterioration in standards of quality, is rapidly lowering public taste, which threatens to destroy the normal market for style and quality products. "This destructive system," Mr. Forstmann continued, "has benefited no one; the public has gotten poor merchandise, and neither the manufacturer nor the retailer has made any profits."

The specific aims of the League are: first, to forward a general educational campaign that will emphasize the economic and style value of standard quality merchandise; second, to coordinate the activities of existing organizations and to encourage and foster the organization of such groups in related industries, as can assist in the proposed movement.

The League, Mr. Forstmann added, "should not be active on behalf of any particular single commodity, but should use the concentrated power and ability of many interests to attack existing trade evils by militant protective measures where possible and by thorough education of the public, by all possible means." He urged that the legal situation be studied to explore what remedies might be available at that end.

The danger of a complete undermining of all quality instinct among consumers was emphasized at the meeting and it was asserted that "price" selling, if not curbed, might have the result that "the American woman, once generally regarded as the best dressed in the world, would become known as the poorest dressed." Mr. Forstmann's thoughts were supported and supplemented by other speakers, including Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, of Columbia University, Frank Cheney, of Cheney Brothers, E. M. Farrington, of Farrington & Evans, Henry Stehli, of Stehlisilks Corp., Richardson Wright, editor of *House and Garden*, and Arthur Samuels, editor of *Harper's Bazaar*.

The purposes of the League were endorsed by P. A. O'Connell, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and of the E. T. Slattery Co., department store, Boston, who sent a message to the League, urging that it "begin with the manufacturers and get them to agree to produce good merchandise." He added that the retailers now are in the frame of mind where they find it absolutely necessary to sell higher priced better quality merchandise if they expect to get their dollar volume of business. Mr. O'Connell told how his store had increased its millinery department volume this spring by offering prizes to salesgirls who sold the greatest quantity of merchandise in the higher price brackets.

The executive committee of the League comprises the following: Julius Forstmann, president, Forstmann Woolen Co., chairman, and F. Eugene Ackerman, vice-president, Julius Forstmann Corp., alternate chairman; Charles Bernheimer, American Arbitration Association, Earle M. Farrington, president, Farrington & Evans, Inc., Arthur Samuels, editor, *Harper's Bazaar*, J. Laird Schober, president, Laird Schober Co., Henry Stehli, vice-president, Stehlisilks Co., Malcolm G. Van Arsdale, president, Van Raalte Co., F. L. Wurzburg, vice-president, Conde Nast Publications, Inc., Prof. Paul H. Nystrom, educational economic advisor, and Sylvan Gotshal, Weil, Gotshal & Manges, counsel.

The merchandising discussion which appears regularly on this page considers various branches of the textile industry from week to week. It analyzes significant marketing trends or developments in those branches. While it covers current movements, its conclusions concern potential future significance of those movements, rather than the effect of temporary fluctuations in trade sentiment.

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YARNS AND RAW MATERIALS

TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST

◆Cotton Yarns Unsatisfactory

MARCH has proved a disappointment in volume of cotton yarn business. The last two weeks especially have been quiet. Even the usual small trading for current needs, is scattered and offers no indication of special development. Knitting yarns seem to have a slight edge on weaving yarns, but mills are still finding sales moving so slowly, that there is little chance for development of real need for yarns. Prospect of a sales tax, and the problem of adjusting policies to meet this innovation seems to be causing not a little concern to the trade. Manufacturers for the most part express the opinion that they will be compelled to absorb this additional charge, and will be unable to pass it on to their customers. While at this writing it seems that there is a chance that clothing together with food will be exempt from this sales tax, nevertheless the suggestion of such a tax has added to the uncertainties of an already complex future.

In the meantime, yarn prices do not have much opportunity to gain in strength. On the contrary, there is rather less firmness manifested by certain spinners who need business to keep their mills running. As a result, it is said to be possible to obtain from a few sources 20s-2 warps at 15c. for immediate delivery, but nothing beyond that time. On the other hand, there are also spinners who decline anything lower than 16 or even 16½c., and declare they will close down their mills if they are unable to obtain their ideas of price. On 30s-2 warps, there are spinners who decline to consider the prevailing quotations of 19 and 19½c., and announce their intention to shut down if they cannot sell for more.

Only one sale of any consequence in carded knitting yarns has been noted lately. This involved 100,000 lb. of 12s, and was placed at the same level as a previous transaction earlier in the year. This yarn will be taken in right along, and will not run over any extended period. Other sales made call for prompt shipment, and concessions made recently have brought 10s to an average of 12½ to 13c. More than one dealer reports old contracts for carded knitting yarns on which he would like to make deliveries. Some of these orders have been on their books for a year or more, but conditions make it impossible for them to insist upon deliveries.

Combed yarn prices are still regarded as unsatisfactory, especially on single yarns. However, the price-cutters are dwindling and efforts to place prices upon a more equitable basis should soon be more successful. Mercerized yarns continue to find specifications coming in fairly well, so that orders on processors' books are gradually being reduced. New business is arriving in limited fashion, and prospect for future business is regarded as encouraging, in view of increased outerwear consumption of these yarns.

◆Cotton Weakens on Farm Board Rumors

WASHINGTON advices concerning projects for financing export sales of surplus wheat and cotton with funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., had an unsettling effect on the markets during the week. These reports were followed by a denial that "dumping" of products was contemplated; that the plan was for the purpose of disposing of surplus supplies in markets which otherwise would not take American products; and by a reaffirmation of the selling policies previously announced by the Federal Farm Board. Nevertheless the reports evidently created uncertainty as to the distribution of Farm Board financed holdings of wheat and cotton, and this view, no doubt, was reflected by liquidation in both markets. Cotton bought on the advance of late February and early March seemed to be coming out in the futures trading, while in addition there was some southern selling and probably scattered selling in anticipation of further reactions. Offerings were absorbed by scale-down buying for trade account or covering which helped to steady the market following declines of about 65 points from recent high prices, but while nervousness appeared to be subsiding toward the end of the week, buyers showed little disposition to follow up advances.

There has been nothing to indicate any weakening of the spot situation in the South as a result of the reactions

(Continued on page 51)

Market Briefs

Cotton: Easier on Farm Board surplus uncertainty.
Cotton Yarns: Stagnant market; prices uncertain.
Cotton Goods: Quiet continues; prices resist.
Wool: Easiness evident but trade dull.
Worsted Yarns: Outlook clouded, demand lacking.
Woolen Goods: Uneven demand, outlook doubtful.
Silk: Poor buying brings 5-10c. drop.
Silk Yarns: Occasional call for thrown yarn; spun silk quiet.
Silk Goods: Increased movement of heavy sheers.
Rayon: Stability may offset silk competition.
Knit Goods: Mesh hosiery active, meager Easter call for full-fashioned staples; all underwear lines slow; mills hold down on swimsuit production.

◆Worsted Yarns Find Little Interest

THE worsted yarn market continues dull, pending definite developments which will give some indication as to just where it stands, or what the future will offer. As one factor expressed it, "The market is dull and that is all you can say about it." Prices are little more than normal. This particularly applies to weaving yarns, where the lack of sustained volume has resulted in price demoralization. There is no relation between some of the prices heard, and the list is completely out of line. It is difficult for spinners and selling agents to know where they stand.

Manufacturers of men's wear worsteds have had a disappointing season. They have little idea as to what they will do to meet the coming season. Increased importation of foreign fabrics is mentioned as a depressing factor. The subnormal sterling exchange rate has tended to offset the ad valorem duty supposed to afford adequate protection for domestic manufacturers. One well-known manufacturer making a recognized high grade line of men's wear fabrics is said to have admitted that he was unable to compete with goods from England. In this connection, manufacturers of woolen half hose have also been met by an influx of English hosiery at prices they are unable to meet. As a result they are facing the necessity of carrying over a fair sized stock until the situation will permit liquidation without taking a loss. It is asserted that the situation is such as to cause necessity for readjustment of tariff duties as provided for under the law if domestic mills are to be adequately protected.

KNITTING YARN PRICES UNSTABLE

There is very little doing in knitting yarns. The usual weekly hand-to-mouth buying for immediate needs is at low ebb. More than one spinner is considering closing his mill until the situation rights itself. Other spinners contend that since they are unable to sell yarns at a quoted price, the proper move would be advance prices to a proper relation with cost basis. Buyers have had little so far to encourage them in an idea of stability as to prices for either yarns or goods. An advance would have a salutary effect in this connection, provided unity of action was maintained in basing prices upon actual costs.

As an indication of buyers' ideas on the subject of price, one dealer reported that a manufacturer had argued worsted yarn prices should be reduced in proportion to the decline of cotton yarns, an unreasonable assumption which merely shows the unsettled state of mind throughout the trade. Business on

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Cincinnati, Ohio

GOOD SOAP IS GOOD BUSINESS

YARNS AND RAW MATERIALS

TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST

bathing suit yarns continues limited. Volume is far below what was anticipated. Prices remain about where they were, with 2-40s 64s zephyr sold at $1.25, and single 18s slub-dyed, high quarter-blood, at 90c. The absence of large stocks of goods of any kind in distributors' hands is the one bright spot in a very dull and confusing market.

◆Wools and Tops Unusually Sluggish

LACKING support from topmakers, wool selling is drifting aimlessly along and until there is some decided movement in the goods market on men's wear fabrics only a dull sagging market is in prospect. In addition to small piecing-out orders, there is some buying of wools that will fit anywhere at a price. It is entirely a price market for such wools and the trade at this period of the year is quite willing to clear out whatever accumulations it may have of these second-rate raw materials. Dealers see no reason for clearing out good stocks for cash, particularly at a time when the market is unusually liquid financially. It is apparently the policy of dealers to feed out wool as required at prices determined by quality and scarcity and in no way committing themselves to the belief that wool in general is headed for definitely lower prices, or that wool demand in 1932 will be in smaller volume than in 1931.

Unreasonably low bids do not meet favor from dealers who are under the impression that current values on wool are as good as cash and are not sure that, if they should sell their wools on the lower bids, they would be able to replace by later purchases of the new clip. The average price of graded territory wool for year to date is 12.7% lower than in the same period last year, while the fleece average price shows a decline of 14.3%.

The wool top market is in the quietest period of many months. Prices on standard tops are nominal, and low-priced offerings on fair and substandard qualities continue in the hope of stimulating business and reducing what is supposed to be a good-sized carryover from previous-season overproduction. Offers are being made of 64s top at 73c. whether in the oil or dry combed and of 60s at 66c., but even these low prices do not seem to encourage buying while the men's wear division of manufacturing is approaching stagnation. The price situation is so decidedly irregular as to lead important topmakers to take the position that there is practically no market for tops at this time.

◆Wool Substitute Outlook Brighter

DEMAND for wool substitutes of all classes continues sluggish but prospects for larger mill demand are said to be encouraging. Some reworked wool manufacturers have shown a little better interest in rag offerings recently and it is supposed that they are encountering more favorable prospects regarding woolen mill purchasing in view of business that must be placed before long in heavyweight fabrics. The reworked branch of manufacturing has, however, a rather rough road ahead since its machine equipment is far in excess in capacity of any demand likely to be made during the next few months. In the rag market little new has occurred.

The noil market is without change either as to prices or volume of business. There is a fair measure of confidence seen among dealers. Although the wool market is generally lower than it was a week ago, this is unlikely to affect noil values since noil prices are related to the wool top industry rather than the raw wool market. Fine noil prices hold up to the high level of the year.

Mill wastes are not showing any signs of definite expansion, most of the mills having bought sufficient of this type of wool substitute to meet their needs on women's wear fabrics which are being rushed through at a great speed to meet the early spring trade.

◆Rayon Stability May Offset Silk Rivalry

RAYON producers are rapidly coming to recognize stability of price as their strongest weapon against silk competition. It became clear this week that this problem which has been in the background for some months is now nearing a showdown. There is still a moderate demand for rayon yarns from both weavers and knitters; some firms claim volume to equal February; but the trend is downward and manufacturers talk more and more of turning to silk because of the unparalleled low prices which are now prevailing in the animal fiber industry.

Rayon producers have been asked to restore the price guarantee, and this question is being seriously considered by the larger companies. While there is a strong division of sentiment on the point, it is admitted that producers may have to guarantee prices to keep their volume from going to silk. However, they are curtailing more drastically, more generally than ever before, and this is relied upon to hold yarn prices steady. Leading factors believe that with prices firm the rayon industry will be able to meet the silk competition, as silk today is so extremely variable that it is a gambling proposition for manufacturers.

◆Decline in Call For Silk Yarns

THE final week before Easter opened hesitantly for the silk yarn markets, and buying slowed down in both divisions. There appeared to be some orders for thrown silk, but they were few; most firms complained of a sluggish condition. Prices of raw silk were steadily declining, which made buyers more cautious than they would otherwise have been. Broadsilk mills have curtailed drastically due to the slow movement of fabrics, and are placing a negligible amount of even spot orders for yarn. Hosiery manufacturers have enough stocks for immediate needs and refuse to cover ahead.

Call for spun silk is uneven; a few firms have business enough for immediate activity, but mills as a whole report a deplorably backward spring. Yarn stocks are low, and prices are unchanged.

◆Silk Prices Off 5-10c. in New Drop

AT THE end of ten days of successively hitting new lows, the raw silk market entered the current week in very uncertain mood. Prices are 5 to 10c. below last week, and there are few takers. The broadsilk industry is too engrossed in its own critical difficulties to show much interest; fabric production has been radically curtailed —not enough, observers claim, but sufficient to discourage active call for raw material. Broadsilk sales are poor, due mainly to an extremely cold March, and Easter had practically no effect on demand.

The most encouraging factor for importers is the low stocks of fabrics and of raw silk in mills. Warm spring-like weather undoubtedly would aid buying and the least ripple of general interest would clear existing spring fabrics, thus stimulating production and necessitating additional raw silk. Hosiery manufacturers have reduced their raw silk orders; a few small contracts were placed this week, but the total was negligible.

New York silk prices this week were below Yokohama which had the odd result of routing European orders for raw silk to this country; these contracts, it is stated, came chiefly from hosiery mills.

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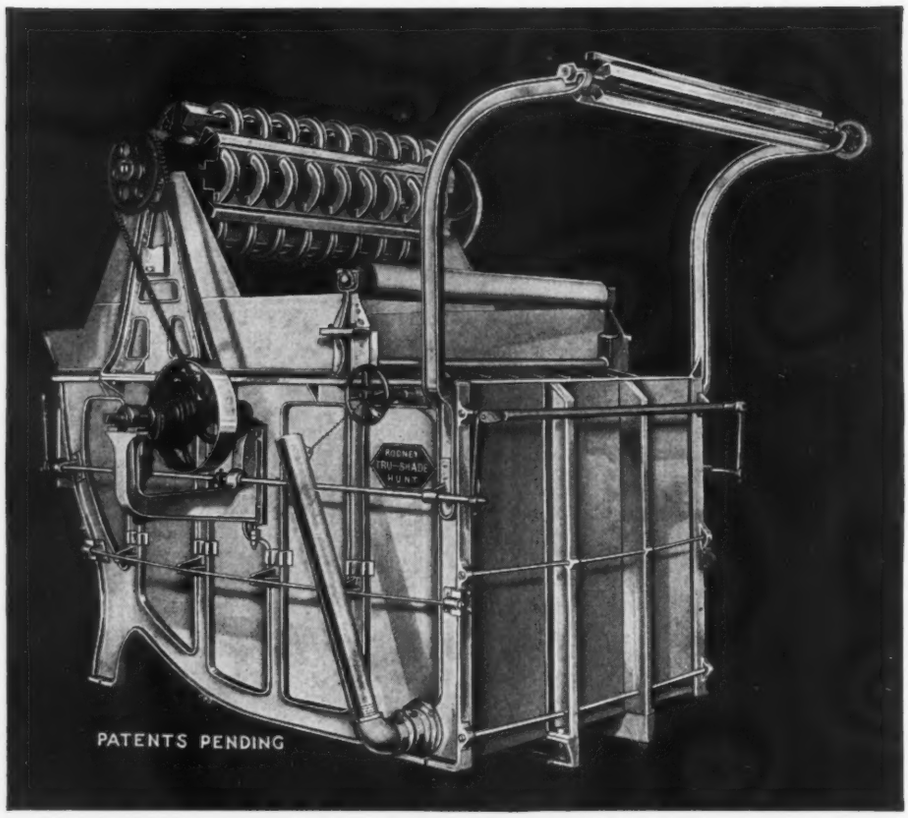

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FABRIC MARKET REPORTS

TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST

◆Cottons Quiet and Resisting Pressure

THE cotton goods market remained quiet this week. Manufacturers generally are showing excellent resistance to the pressure brought upon them from some sources for lower prices. The gray goods market, which is always the focus of price competition, has held with scant change over the last few weeks. Mill men are being given a chance to show the efficacy of their recent resolve to proportion production to demand. As a result of this policy it is believed that production during March has been low, and that, despite the reduced volume of new business, stocks have not made any increase. Some factors believe that, far from making any increase, stocks will actually show a new low figure at the close of March when figures become available.

The weakness of the raw cotton market at mid-week was not a helpful element for goods. Inevitably, if cotton sinks to levels lower than the present subnormal lows, it is altogether probable that goods will have to line up. However, with cotton already so low as to form a small part of a fabric's cost, it requires a drop of more than 1c. in cotton to approximate ¼c. per yard difference in a fabric of intermediate weight. The weakness in cotton was partly due to further uncertainties as to the Farm Board's plans for disposal of its surplus holdings, and partly to a slackening of interest in buying cotton on the part of Europe. It should be necessary for cotton to go below 6c. to warrant any fractional decline in print clothes. The stability sought in cottons cannot stand against a radical change in price of the raw material. How much further the decline may go is any man's guess, but coming at this time a moderate recession may have an important bearing on the acreage of cotton planted, restraining it where firmness might have encouraged excessive planting which would further weaken the market.

Talking about the present price situation on cloths, the Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co., writes as follows: "Prices have held well during the dullness and the market's steadiness has received favorable comment from buyers who would far rather see steady prices than an easing off at this time. Of course, there has been quite a volume of second-hand goods offering and a considerable quantity of these goods has already been disposed of. No doubt there were more print cloths bought in a semi-speculative way in January than sellers realized at the time. As the demand for finished goods did not come up to expectation, a large quantity of these goods had to be absorbed by the market at one time or another. It is probably fortunate that a good part of them has already been disposed of."

In the cotton textile market there has been increased interest in and opposition to the proposed sales tax. Merchants who were indifferent several weeks ago were actively opposing such a tax this week, as the opposition in Washington showed strength. On a number of business forms, printed statements are beginning to appear to the effect that a sales tax, if any, will be charged to the account of the buyer.

Retail sales of dry goods remain at low levels. The earliness of Easter has to some extent robbed that date of its power to act as the start of the spring season. Spring buying of all kinds of goods promises to be long drawn out and slow. Well-styled goods will doubtless be the only kind that will sell in the higher price brackets.

◆Broadsilk Call Stresses Heavy Sheers

INCREASED call for heavy sheers featured the broadsilk market this week. Both cutters-up and piece goods buyers were active in the New York fabric district, and fair-sized business was placed, mostly for spot shipment; a few bought for end-April delivery. In tailored goods, interest centered on small checks and neat stripes but there was also some call for large floral effects. White is important in mixtures with navy, red and green. Gray color mixtures are favored in the non-tailored heavy sheers.

Lightweight printed chiffons also found a market, chiefly spot buying. Georgettes have slowed up, and the outlook there is doubtful.

Despite curtailment, prices are not too steady. Mills specializing in medium-priced lines hold to list, but there is considerable distress stock available which includes both good quality and inferior fabrics. Easter generally was a disappointment due to the cold weather, and weavers are hopeful of a spurt once the weather gets warm. Some of the important companies are holding back their best summer lines pending improvement in market tone; these probably will open early next month.

▸Durene Licenses Now Total 485

Eighteen new licensees have been licensed by the Durene Association of America since the first of 1932. This brings the total up to 485 licensees. Underwear, outerwear fabrics, and glove manufacturers are among those newly listed.

◆Wool Suitings Show Some Improvement

SOME bright spots appeared in the wool goods picture this week, in the form of scattered call for spring fabrics. Certain mills enjoy good spot demand, and a few even report that orders exceed supplies. This is true chiefly of plain fabrics. The lighter shades of men's suitings are stressed in current orders. Indications point to continued spring buying on a slow scale for some weeks. Those lucky manufacturers who are getting business, talk confidently of a good April, as they believe that Easter has cleared the retailers of most of the small stocks they had on hand.

The active firms are the exception, however; generally suitings are very slow and many houses offer their spring stocks at a sacrifice. Even the busiest mills note a strong price pressure among the cutters-up.

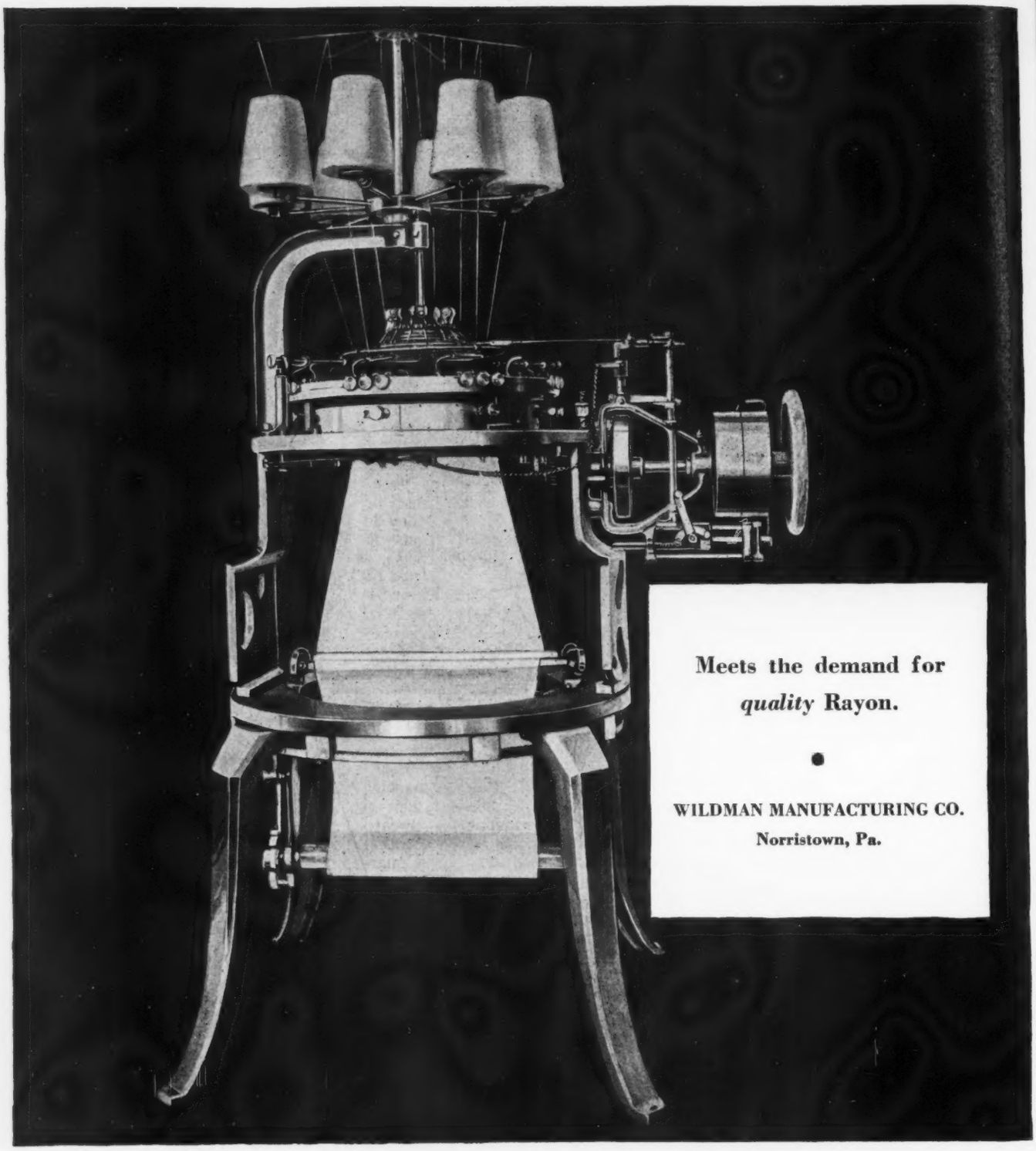
Some fall interest is being shown, chiefly by large companies. Mills get inquiries for fabric ends and model pieces. Buyers are in shopping mood and withhold future contracts, but the new tone is encouraging and mills hope for a decided pick-up once the warm weather develops. Women's wear fabrics were moderately active for spot delivery up to within a few days of Easter; topcoatings were quiet and little more business is expected this season.

▸Consumer Style Demand Seen as Increasing

Manufacturers will find themselves far behind consumers when better times are again at hand if meanwhile they do not put forward every effort in research and styling, Richard Bach, director of industrial relations, Metropolitan Museum of Art, told 200 members of the Fashion Group at its January luncheon at Sherry's, New York City, last week. Consumers, Mr. Bach said, are now keeping themselves informed quite as much as they were just before the depression period, and will insist on style-right merchandise.

▸New Paris Styles Accent Acetate Yarn Fabrics

A review of the fabric situation reveals enthusiastic acceptance by the Haute Couture of Paris of fabrics made of acetate yarn. Leading designers are featuring costumes of fabrics made of this material. With it, they have advanced greatly from old conceptions of fabric design. Parisian fabric designers have taken advantage of the cross-dyeing quality in creating unusual effects not possible with other yarns.



Meets the demand for *quality* Rayon.

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WILDMAN MANUFACTURING CO.
Norristown, Pa.

WILDMAN
SPRING NEEDLE BODY MACHINE

WILDMAN
THE WORLD'S STANDARD

KNIT GOODS MARKETS

TEXTILE WORLD ANALYST

◆Easter Fails to Help Underwear

EASTER brought little comfort to the underwear industry, and market outlook this week was doubtful. The lightweight lines, which were the mainstay of the trade through the first two months, have slowed up decisively due chiefly to the cold weather. The current week brought a moderate spot demand for men's and women's rayons, and men's cottons also were being bought, but the total was scarcely more than in the week previous. Mills specializing in better grades of men's garments reported difficulty in getting orders due to the abundance of low-priced lines, particularly rayons. Prices have held fairly steady, and manufactures are hopeful that warm weather will bring a quick acceleration of sales.

NO INTEREST IN FALL LINES

Fall underwear lines move slowly. Those mills which have not yet opened their fall weights, are in no hurry to do so. Buyer interest in fall is so indifferent that the mills prefer to center on meeting current demand. It seems unlikely that the remainder of the fall heavyweights will open before the end of April. Representatives of the mills which are holding off on winter openings, say their distributors would not respond to fall appeal just now, as the stores are determined to buy only underwear that promises immediate turnover.

The imperative factor for the mills making heavyweights at present, is to go slow on production. The last season has been far from satisfactory, due to the high average temperature through January and February, and carryover stocks are understood to be substantial.

◆Staple Hosiery Call Disappointing

WHILE mesh and other novelties helped the Easter call for hosiery, this stimulus was not enough to balance up for the sluggishness of staple full-fashioned lines. Easter demand for staples was so poor that some knitters said "there was none at all." The last ten days brought flurries of orders, but the real Easter buying spirit was sadly lacking. Style appeal brings results, but this stimulus helps only the novelties. Mills which are doing mostly mesh business have little to complain about; their Easter was excellent, both as regards volume and profits. Orders are still in excess of supplies, but companies are rapidly catching up. Numerous leading knitters of mesh lines are taking spot orders; others which had been asking four weeks for deliveries, now can ship in two weeks. Buyers are confident regarding mesh, but buy with much bargaining when it comes to staples.

The mesh vogue has spread to men's half-hose and several mills this week did a good business on certain new half-hose numbers which have "gone mesh." These sox are very conservative in design and do not resemble women's mesh, except in the abstract. Mill men explained that particular effort had been made to avoid any feminine suggestion and they added that some of the mesh numbers for men are becoming best-sellers. This line includes open work effects and clocks, and those offered in pastel shades are especially popular. The few mills now offering mesh half-hose enjoy a good call and they look for increased demand as summer approaches. Other half-hose lines, especially those retailing at 35 and 50c., are in good call. The demand for $1.00 full-fashioned novelty half-hose has increased greatly.

◆Swimsuit Mills Turn to Sweaters

NUMEROUS bathing-suit manufacturers, worried about the backward season, have turned some of their machines over to production of sweaters, it became known this week. Stocks of swimsuits in mills and on the market are slowly accumulating, but there is no immediate prospect of a surplus. Indeed, if the sweater demand grows, mills will use more machines at that end, with the result that swimsuit output will go down further. Current bathing-suit orders are very light, and the whole outlook seems to depend on the weather during April. It may be accepted that several warm weeks then would give the market such an impetus as to keep things moving right into summer.

Prices of swimsuits are firm and style preference leans to the novelty stitches such as waffle and others; corduroy also is favored. Mill men expect this to be a novelty season in women's suits. Pastel shades are popular, but the call is less than last season.

The suspender suit for men showed gains in March and mills talk of it taking the place of the speed suit. However, it cannot be said that the speed suit has dropped greatly in favor; there is still spirited demand for that line.

The call for women's worsted sweaters, which was big early this year, has waned and men's sweaters now are getting into activity. There is a good duplicate demand for men's pullovers, spring and summer weights; prices are steady and stocks are moderate.

◆Raw Cotton Report

(Continued from page 45)

and unsettled feeling in futures. Demand has been light and if shippers have not covered their end-March engagements, they appear to be holding off rather later in the month than usual. Offerings, on the other hand, have been small and the basis has held generally steady although, naturally, a little cotton is being sold from day to day and a dribble of small southern selling orders have been reaching the local market.

The recent cold wave has passed over without making much impression on sentiment as to coming crop possibilities. Temperatures have remained rather low for this season of the year, but the weather has been a decided improvement. Some further delays in field work have been reported, however, particularly in tornado area of Alabama and Georgia and it now looks as if the planting date over the southern third of the belt would be somewhat later than usual, while expectations of early receipts of volunteer cotton have been eliminated. Conflicting opinions are still heard as to the effect of recent subnormal temperatures on boll weevil.

The report of the Census Bureau placed ginnings from the crop of 1931 at 16,595,780 running bales or 17,060,772 equivalent 500 lb. bales. These figures were closely in line with the government's estimate of last December placing the probable yield in 500 lb. bales at 16,918,000, and interpreting this as pointing to a crop of approximately 16½ million running bales. The ginning figures, consequently, have increased the prestige of the Crop Reporting Board without causing any change of importance in statistical calculations.

◆Cotton Waste Prices Well Maintained

COTTON waste prices continue to show encouraging strength in the face of a gradual easing-off of demand. Domestic and export buying of peeler comber is quite sufficient to support this waste on a firm price basis; dealers are asking around 6c. for ordinary grades and 6¼c. for choice lots. While demand from southern mills for strips is less keen, choice grades of peelers still command 5½c. with upland varieties about a cent less.

Other materials handled by the market show little activity. There is some inquiry from western auto batt manufacturers for picker and fly, as well as some call for soiled card strips from northern spinners but the volume of business transacted is very small.

◆Consolidated Textile Reports Loss

CONSOLIDATED Textile Corp. reports for the year ended Jan. 2, 1932, a loss of $319,198 before deducting depreciation and interest. After allowing $220,827 for the former and $679,886 for the latter, total loss amounted to $1,219,911. For the fiscal year ended Jan. 3, 1931, the company reported a loss before depreciation and interest of $1,294,571, and after all charges a loss of $2,411,199.

American Wipes Out Deficit

In conformity with plans previously indicated, the American Woolen Co., at a stockholders' annual meeting held Tuesday in Springfield, Mass., voted to change the par value of the common stock from $100 per share to no par value. At the same time the stockholders voted to give the common shares a stated value of $5 per share. Through this step, the company's capital deficit of $17,738,679, occasioned through a transfer of unproductive properties to the subsidiary, Textile Realty Co., and by a $10,041,769 adjustment of the book value of active properties, was wiped out.

Hoosac Mills Loss

Since incorporation on July 1, 1931, Hoosac Mills Corp., owned by the Associated Textile Co., and operating mills containing about 300,000 spindles and 7,000 looms, shows a total operating loss of $231,202, of which $106,000 is directly due to inventory write-offs and losses, and $125,000 to manufacturing. The corporation's balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows current assets of $1,477,648 and current liabilities, excluding $662,500 of notes payable due July 1, 1933, of $276,954, leaving working capital of $1,200,694.

Canadian Celanese Profit

Canadian Celanese, Ltd., Drummondville, Quebec, reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net profit of $805,165 after depreciation, taxes and reserves. This compares with net profit in 1930 of $811,512 after all charges. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows current assets of $3,306,695 and current liabilities of $303,418, leaving working capital of $3,003,277, which compares with working capital of $3,407,079 at the close of 1930.

U. S. Finishing Shows Loss

The United States Finishing Co., Pawtucket and Providence, R. I., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last, net loss of $491,212 after depreciation, taxes and interest, exclusive of $238,532 loss on equipment discarded which was charged to surplus. For 1930 the company reported a net loss of $413,365, excluding loss of $42,705 on equipment discarded during that year. As of Dec. 31, 1931, the company had current assets of $1,560,770 and current liabilities of $814,112.

Neild Shows Loss

A manufacturing loss of $67,000, which included an inventory shrinkage of $83,000, was shown by Neild Mfg. Corp., New Bedford, Mass., in 1931. This compares with a manufacturing loss, before inventory write-off, of $18,000 in 1930. The surplus of quick assets over quick liabilities totaled $429,778 on Dec. 31, 1931, a decrease of $125,191 from a year ago.

Pierce Mfg. Reports Loss

Pierce Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass., reports a loss of $278,000 before depreciation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, as compared with a loss of $283,048 in 1930. The greater part of the loss in each year was due to inventory markdowns. Surplus of quick assets over liabilities showed a decrease of $305,431 during the year and at the close of 1931 stood at $1,072,555.

American Mfg. Loss

The American Mfg. Co., jute products, Brooklyn, N. Y., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, a net loss after all charges of $1,229,098, as compared with a profit before depreciation in the previous year of $196,000. The 1931 balance sheet of the company shows current assets of $6,881,672 against current liabilities of $2,336,290, leaving working capital of $4,545,381, which compares with working capital of $6,086,338 as of Dec. 31, 1930.

New Bedford Rayon Profit

The New Bedford (Mass.) Rayon Co. made a net profit of $31,259 in 1931, after depreciation, inventory markdown, and other charges, according to Treasurer B. F. Proud in his report to stockholders. Quick assets at the close of the year were seven times the quick liabilities.

Financial Brevities

Receivers John Fisler and Arthur A. Fleisher of S. B. & B. W. Fleisher, Inc., worsted yarns, Philadelphia, Pa., have been discharged from further duties by the U. S. District Court. All of the assets of the company have been liquidated and the bondholders have received dividends of about 21% on their bonds. All of the bondholders, however, have not been paid as some of them failed to file their proofs, but a reserve has been created in the custody of the clerk of the court to meet these payments if they are presented.

Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50c. per share on the common stock payable April 1 to stock of record March 25. Regular dividends of $1.75 per share on Franklin Process Southern preferred, Franklin Process Central first preferred and Franklin Process Central second preferred, payable April 10 to stock of record March 31 were also declared.

A stockholders' protective committee has been formed by a group of stockholders of Brighton Mills, Passaic, N. J., headed by James J. Ryan, president of the Fourth Ward Building & Loan Association of that city. The stock has not paid dividends for nine years, and a few years ago the company's machinery was moved to Shannon, Ga., and a new company, Southern Brighton Mills was organized to operate it.

Boston Stock Auctions

The following sales of textile shares were made at auction in Boston, Mar. 16:

Shares	Mill	Par	Price	Change
143	Arlington	100	13	+½
45	Farr Alpaca	100	15	—12
25	Merrimack Mfg., pfd	100	26	....
213	Total			

▶New England Textile Stocks

	Sale	Bid	Asked
Am. Mfg. Co., pfd.	50	45	..
Amoskeag	4½	..	..
Arlington	13	11½	13½
Associated Textile	10	..	10
Bates	10	10	12
Berkshire Associates, com.	1½	1½	3
Berkshire Associates, pfd.	40½	10	12
Bigelow-Sanford, com.	15½	..	..
Edwards	80½	40	45
Farr Alpaca	15	13	16
Hamilton Woolen	47½	45	50
Hill	7	2	5
Ludlow	56½	49½	51½
Merrimack, com.	3½	5	..
Nashua, com.	3½	3	5
Nashua, pfd.	29	14	15
Naumkeag	48	48	51
Newmarket	10	9	12
Otis	45	41	45
Pacific	9½	..	..
Pepperell	34½	38	41
Plymouth Cordage	49	48	52
West Point	35	22	28
York	8½	4	..

▶Textiles on N. Y. Exchanges

The following shows the movements of the leading textile stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and Curb for the week ended Mar. 22

	High	Low	Last Sale	Net Ch'ge
Adams Millis	28	27	27	—1
American Woolen	3¼	3½	3½	—⅛
American Woolen, pfd.	26	23¾	25	—1
*Assoc. Rayon, pfd.	..	..	..	...
Belding-Heminway	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
Cannon Mills	20	18½	20	+1
Century Ribbon	5½	5	5	—½
Collins & Aikman	9½	8	8	—1½
Consolidated Textile	⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
Gotham Hosiery	10¼	10	10	—⅛
Industrial Rayon	34½	31	32½	—1½
Kayser, Julius	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Kendall, pfd.	30½	30½	30½	—2½
Mallison	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
Mohawk Carpet	8	8	8	...
Munsingwear	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
Pacific Mills	10	8½	8½	—1½
*Pepperell	36½	36½	36½	+½
*Propper-McCallum	1½	1½	1½	+1½
Real Silk Hosiery	4½	4	4½	...
*Tubize	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
United Piece Dye Works	8½	8½	8½	...
Van Raalte	7	7	7	...

*Listed on Curb.

Textile Foundation Building Up a Body of Trained Research Experts

DURING the year and a half of their active service since appointment by President Hoover, the directors of the Textile Foundation have by their decisions and allocations of funds launched projects in scientific and economic research already yielding benefits of far reaching significance, says E. T. Pickard, secretary of the Foundation.

These research undertakings designed to benefit "the textile industries and their allied branches" are important not alone for the specific character of their objectives but perhaps are of equal value in having aroused interest in and appreciation of the role played by the research in modern business. Already authorized or underway are separate marketing studies in products of cotton, wool, silk and rayon.

"These distribution surveys," says Mr. Pickard, "are being administered by outstanding authorities and it is confidently expected that final results will provide factual data of inestimable value to producers and merchants. Research on color and color fastness is progressing under the direction of two scientists and although, quite properly, the objectives are not sharply defined there still remains a tremendous field of work to be undertaken along those lines.

"What has been pronounced as one of the finest contributions to knowledge of general textile research is the 'Survey of Textile Research in the United States,' which lists all available information concerning research organizations, individuals or companies engaged in any form of research on or related to textiles, the character and facilities of such research, etc. It is a concise, well indexed document, copy of which may be had on application to the Textile Foundation, Washington, D. C.

"Research work will be carried on by those to whom awards are made and while technical and scientific progress may be expected to result from such work, the principal and substantial benefit may come from the gradual building up of a body of qualified individuals trained, thinking and working along textile lines."

▸ Deprecates Russia As Textile Exporter

Increased development of cotton, silk and rayon production in Russia is an outstanding feature of the foreign textile situation, members of the Textile Export Association of the United States were told, by James J. Murphy, Jr., chief of the commercial office of the Department of State, at a luncheon at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York. The gathering was held in connection with the convention of the New York Export Club.

Mr. Murphy indicated, however, that there is little immediate prospect of big textile exports by Russia, stating that the chief exports from that country for some time to come are likely to be oil, grain, timber and furs.

Walter S. Brewster, of Pacific Mills, presided at the meeting in the absence of A. G. Kaempf, of Hesslein & Co., president of the group who is now in the Far East.

▸ Pelzer Office Destroyed As Result of Storm

Pelzer (S. C.) Mfg. Co., branch of the New England-Southern Corp., had its office building entirely destroyed by fire March 22 with loss estimated at $10,000. The building was a brick structure and housed a bank and telephone exchange. The fire was thought to have been caused by lightning running into the switchboard.

Hoover Hears Silk Problems

For 40 minutes on March 24 President Hoover and Commerce Secretary Lamont listened to a detailed explanation of current evils in the silk manufacturing industry. Jacob Widder, chairman of the ways and means committee of the Broad Silk Division of the Silk Association of America, not only outlined the difficulties of the industry to the President and Secretary Lamont, but also suggested remedies. While the appointment with Mr. Widder and Secretary Lamont was for 15 minutes, the time was extended because of the personal interest the President evinced in the subject. He expressed willingness to cooperate in any way to assist the industry and a conference between Secretary Lamont and the manufacturers was suggested.

Mr. Widder, in describing the principal difficulties now facing the industry, dealt with overproduction, greige goods evil, returned goods, claims, small cuts, distress merchandise, price fluctuations and the copying evil. For these evils he suggested a list of remedies which he believes are practical.

▸ Brion to Design Fabrics For American Woolen Co.

More direct application of the French influence in wool goods styling is promised under a plan announced this week by Lionel J. Noah, president of the American Woolen Co., who stated that arrangements had been made under which Paul Brion, Paris fabric designer and originator, would design and direct the manufacture of certain women's wear lines for that company. Mr. Brion's appointment excited interest as being one of the few agreements between a Paris stylist and an American fabric house, to be formally announced. Various firms have had such arrangements, but the contact has not been exploited. The announcement was made at a luncheon given by the American Woolen Co. at the Waldorf-Astoria.

▸ Bladenboro Appoints Northern Agents for Yarn

Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, Inc., yarn makers, have appointed Baird & Sanders, Inc., New York, selling agents for their "Rainbow" yarns for all territory north of the Mason and Dixon line.

▸ Cotton Weaving Strike Threatens in England

Possibility of a serious labor trouble over the question of wages loomed this week in the cotton weaving industry of England, according to a cable received by the New York Cotton Exchange Service on Mar. 22. It was stated that the discussion between employers and operatives on the question of more looms per weaver had broken down and that the employers are considering a general reduction of wages which it is believed the operatives would resist.

▸ DeLong, Inc., Formed to Deal in Wool

Edward S. DeLong, Jr., and John J. Thompson formerly associated with the late Edward S. DeLong, Sr., 108 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, importers of wool and hair, have been elected vice-presidents of DeLong, Inc., 108 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. This company was recently incorporated by Aline G. DeLong, John J. Thompson and William A. Waters, importers and dealers in wool, hair, and ramie.

▸ Boston Wool Receipts

Receipts of domestic and foreign wools at Boston, also imports at Philadelphia and New York for the week ended Mar. 19, based upon data compiled by Dept. of Agriculture, follow:

	Week Ended Mar. 19	Total to Date 1932	Total to Date 1931
Domestic	1,755,000	13,853,000	16,639,000
Foreign	747,000	9,478,000	10,635,000
Total	2,502,000	23,331,000	27,274,000
IMPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS			
Boston	747,000	9,478,000	10,635,000
Philadelphia	134,000	6,911,000	7,912,000
New York	62,000	8,142,000	12,182,000
Total	943,000	24,531,000	30,729,000

▸ February Rayon Imports

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Washington, reports imports of rayon and other synthetic textile fibers into the United States during February, 1932, as follows:

	Pounds	Dollars
Yarns		
France	8,760	6,829
Germany	2,304	2,209
Canada	200	160
Italy	11,000	7,408
Switzerland	50	44
	22,314	16,650

▸ Cotton Cloth Production in February Gains Over January

The production of cotton cloth in American cotton mills during the month of February, 1932, amounted to 539,791,000 sq.yd., according to an estimate of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, basing its calculation on the report of spindle hour activity just released by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

This compares with 510,815,000 sq. yd. similarly estimated as the output for January, 1932, and 502,242,000 sq.yd. in February, 1931.

A summary of these calculations for the calendar year 1931 indicates a total production in that year of 6,387,605,000 sq.yd. as compared with a similar estimate of 6,303,657,000 sq.yd. in 1930.

▸ Color Card Association Issues Centennial Brochure

A special brochure of Colonial colors for the Washington Bi-Centennial, has been issued by the Textile Color Card Association, it was announced this week by Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director. The brochure comprises a collection of sixteen Colonial colors, with a historical description of each; the flag colors, "Star Spangled Banner" red and blue are the last two colors, being portrayed exactly as they are in the original garrison flag of Fort McHenry. The brochure is on sale at $1.50 per copy.

▸ Clemson College Announces Summer Courses in Cotton Grading

Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will conduct a special course in cotton grading beginning June 6 and continuing through July 2. The class will be taught by a Government specialist in cotton grading, while H. H. Willis, director of the textile school, will offer an intensive course in the testing of cottons, yarns and fabrics. This course should be of interest to overseers, superintendents, or those in charge of testing laboratories for cotton mills.

▸ Pennsylvania Carpet Corp.'s New Officials

Reorganization of the executives of the Pennsylvania Carpet Corp., 1011 Diamond St., Philadelphia, as a result of a two-year extension agreement with creditors has been effected. Edward A. Haggenmuller has been elected president and general manager. Mr. Haggenmuller was formerly manager of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., and more recently a sales executive of the Mohawk Carpet Co. W. P. Vickerman was elected vice-president, and L. Mackenzie continued as secretary and treasurer. R. E. Vickerman was elected chairman of the board, the directors including the stated officers and P. H. Barker, 2nd, H. R. Cook, C. M. Constantin. The plant will be continued in operation with Mr. Haggenmuller in charge of production and sales, as the board has decided upon a policy of direct selling, with sales offices continued at 295 Fifth Ave., New York. John S. Clement & Co., have withdrawn as sales agents.

▸ Big Turnover in Durene Hosiery

The sale of nearly 500,000 pairs of Durene hosiery in a year is reported by the men's furnishings department of J. N. Adam & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., department store. Although sold regularly at 19c. a pair, the company stages periodic promotions at three pair for 50c.

"Our reserve stock of this 19c. Durene hosiery always runs about 1,000 dozen pairs, and we are continually reordering," George B. Sopher, men's furnishings buyer, stated, "Sales in half dozen and dozen lots are frequently made in the department, and one large section is always devoted to a varied assortment of styles and colors in this type of hose."

▸ Georgia Tech. Textile School Adds New Equipment

The Textile School of the Georgia School of Technology has recently completed the installation of new equipment in two departments. The weaving department has received a new jacquard head from Thomas Halton's Sons. The head is a 1,300-hook, fine index, single cylinder type. It is arranged with a straight tie over a 36-inch 4 x 1 box loom. This will be a valuable addition to the jacquard division. The dyeing department has recently installed two dye vats lined with Monel metal. These are particularly useful in the dyeing of rayon and other synthetic fibers in the form of skeins.

▸ N. C. State College Installs New Drive on Loom

The Reeves Pulley Co., Columbus, Ind., has installed in the Textile School of North Carolina State College, the first Reeves variable speed transmission ever applied to a loom. This transmission is a self-contained unit which receives power at a constant speed from a motor and transmits it to the loom at adjustable speeds between predetermined minimum and maximum limits.

The unit will regulate the speed of the loom with accuracy. Each change from one speed to another, when desired, is effected swiftly and smoothly.

Several months ago this company also installed in the Textile School the first Reeves variable speed transmission applied to a spinning frame, so that North Carolina State College is now equipped to make a detailed study of the advantages of variable speed transmission in the spinning of yarns and weaving of fancy fabrics.

▸ Georgia Men Compare Carding and Spinning Notes

(Continued from page 22)

over a period of six years. When new rings were first installed, a No. 11 traveler was used, but month after month it was necessary to "heavy up" a little on the traveler until it finally developed after six years that a No. 18 traveler was being used. The only remedy found by Mr. Cobb was to turn over the rings. He ran both warp and filling winds.

Three or four days is not sufficient time for a traveler to get set on the ring, according to A. B. Peterson, overseer of spinning, Pacolet Mfg. Co. Mill No. 4, New Holland, Ga., who said that his experience had been that it is necessary to heavy up on the traveler for five or six years. He prefers square-point travelers on coarse numbers up to 25s. Others regard the square-point traveler superior to the round-point traveler as it is possible to run heavier travelers, which lay the yarn smoother and more evenly and in that way make it possible to get a larger quantity of yarn on the bobbin.

New rings now on the market, it was pointed out, are made so much better and polished so well that it is not necessary to change travelers so often as formerly. After the traveler wears a race in the ring, however, it is time to heavy up. Sometimes a change in the staple of the cotton will make it necessary to change the weight of the traveler.

W. J. Jordan, overseer of spinning, Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., stated that he has turned spinning rings and used the same travelers by applying a little cocoanut oil on the rings with a sponge. Mr. Jordan also prefers the square-point traveler for coarse numbers. Chairman Federline recommended the use of a round-point traveler for running finer than 30s yarn on warp wind. Mr. Platt told of a method for polishing used spinning rings. The replaced rings are put on a spinning spindle running on a spooler. The rings are then polished inside and outside with a mixture of oil and graphite with pumice stone.

Dressing for Leather Rolls

The question of a satisfactory dressing for leather-covered rolls was discussed again during the afternoon session, with particular reference to spinning rolls. John Hampton, overseer of spinning, Fairfax (Ala.) Mill of the West Point Mfg. Co., stated that he has experimented with a dressing for leather rolls but feels that, if the roll has been worn down to where there is no cushion, there is little that can be done about it. He was of the opinion that it does not pay to run a roll after its normal life is gone.

One member expressed the opinion that the roll coverer takes away a fourth of the normal life of a leather cover before it enters the spinning frame. It was felt, therefore, that anything which would tend to increase the life of a leather-covered roll would be desirable. Mr. Peterson stated that he has not ex-

perimented with dressing long enough to arrive at any definite decision, but that dressing of leather rolls has certainly eliminated trouble with eye-brows on the top clearer boards. He treats rolls in the roller shop and allows them to stand overnight before running through the roller machine. Mr. Rogers has been experimenting with various kinds of dressing and, in some cases, better-running work has been obtained. Chairman Federline asked whether any members are using humidifiers in their roller shops. Two members replied in the affirmative.

Several members use a punch system for checking up on doffers and spoolers. Mr. Peterson, who finds this system satisfactory, pays the operative by the frame on doffing and by the box on spooling. Six members pay by the hank on doffing and spooling.

In reply to the next question, as to how many spindles a good spinner can run if the end breakage is 37 per 1,000 spindles per hour, Mr. Peterson stated that 1,100 to 1,200 spindles is about all a spinner can handle if she does her own cleaning.

Chairman Federline reported the results of a study of time spent by the spinner in various activities connected with her job. On 960 spindles, running with a roving package that lasts about ten hours, it was found that the end breakage was about 45 ends per 1,000 spindles per hour. The spinner spent her time as follows: 20% in creeling roving; 20% in putting up ends; and 60% in cleaning. She spent 15.8% of the total time in walking. The spinner had about twenty minutes of lost time in ten hours. Mr. Hampton said that on 30s yarn, in a room where special clean-off hands were provided, the spinners could run 16 sides of frames that had 208 and 216 spindles per frame.

Cleaning Methods

The next question was: "What is the best method for cleaning spinning—to fan off every hour or clean by hand and pay the extra cost?" Mr. Senn stated that he follows the practice of fanning off spinning frames every hour, in both night and daytime, while machines are running. He is spinning from 6s to 24s both colored and gray stock. He finds it necessary to fan off spinning at night because only male spinners are used on the night shift and men do not seem able to clean by hand as well as women.

Chairman Federline asked for a show of hands as to how many cleaned off spinning with an air pipe. Nine members reported the use of air pipe in cleaning spinning. Mr. Dillard stated that this method is used in his mill to clean off in the morning while the frames are stopped, and between shifts when they are also idle, but that only the spindles are cleaned in this way.

The concensus of opinion was that, if the object is a quality yarn, cleaning should be done by hand; but for higher production and low cost, without serious consideration given to quality, spinning frames may be cleaned with air. Mr. Edwards declared that only a conscientious employee who realizes his responsibility to the mill should be allowed to handle an air pipe in the spinning room. The practice in his mill is to blow off every 2½ hours, without stopping the frames, but being certain to keep the air blowing through the frame toward the floor. The sweeper always follows the cleaner immediately. He finds that a cleaner can handle 60 spinning frames by this method. In another mill the section man blows off the frames with air once a day while the machines are running.

Mills represented at the meeting had not used the automatic roving tester in their card rooms long enough to offer any definite conclusions as to its result on work in the spinning department. Three members stated that they have automatic roving testers in their card rooms.

There was an interesting, though nonconclusive, discussion of the possible reasons why the outside or hair side of sheepskin rolls sometimes comes loose from the meat side after running for a short while. One member thought that oil working into the leather might cause the skin to split, while another man stated that it was caused by an excess of lime in the dehairing process and too much chemical left in the skin in neutralizing the lime. This was said to be the fault of the meat packers and not due to any treatment received by the skins in the tanning process. It was pointed out that the tendency to split is more pronounced in sheepskins shipped from certain parts of the world, particularly New Zealand, and that domestic skins are not so apt to split in this way as imported stock. W. C. Hames said that this trouble was seldom found in calfskins.

Cork Rolls

In experimenting with 1 1/16 in. diameter cork rolls in the front line, Mr. Peterson found that it was necessary to spread the top rolls, after which the work ran all right. He obtained from 6 to 8% better breaking strength with the cork rolls. Another member reported the same experience.

Chairman Federline stated that he now has 60 frames covered with cork cots, although for three years he objected to cork rolls in spinning, and that he gets a better breaking strength with no apparent difference in the running of the work. He is running a 1⅛ in. diameter roll in the front line, a ⅞-in.-diameter roll in the middle line, and either a ⅞-in.- or a 15/16-in.-diameter roll in the back line. He had some metal rolls that had been cut down and covered with cork, 1⅛ in. in diameter, buffed down to a diameter of ⅞-in. for the middle line. Some of these rolls have been running twelve months and others eight months without re-buffing. Mr. Federline said that he noticed a groove in the cork rolls after standing for 16 hours and therefore made a test 15 minutes after starting up, but could not tell that the staple of the cotton had been damaged.

Business News

New General Manager for Shambow Shuttle Co.

Herman Nova has become associated with Shambow Shuttle Co., Woonsocket, R. I., as general manager. Mr. Nova is well known in textile and machinery circles, having been associated for a number of years with the American Felt Co. where he served in several of their plants in an executive capacity and also later as assistant manager of the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc. Mr. Nova's home is in Woonsocket.

Distribution Department Formed by General Electric

A distribution department has recently been added to the commercial department of the General Electric Co. to take charge of the finished stock of all products exclusive of those of the incandescent lamp, electric refrigeration, merchandise, and plastics departments. This new division will be headed by J. V. Anthony, formerly connected with the San Francisco office.

H. B. Ressler to Manage Ryerson's St. Louis Plant

Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., have announced that the management of their St. Louis plant has been taken over by Harold B. Ressler, vice-president at Chicago, who will make regular visits to the plant and St. Louis territory. In Mr. Ressler's absence, R. B. Wilson, manager of sales of the St. Louis plant, will be the senior resident executive.

Multiple "V" Belt Patent Suit Settled

The Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. announces that the suit between it and the Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio, in United States District Court at Cincinnati, involving patent infringement of Allis-Chalmers Geist patent No. 1,662,511, pertaining to multiple "V" belt drives, has been settled out of court. The Dayton company takes a license under the Geist patent and the Allis-Chalmers company has the right to operate under Short patent No. 1,538,303, if it so desires.

Atlas Appoints Pacific Coast Representative

Atlas Electric Devices Co., Chicago, manufacturers of apparatus for predetermining the resistance of materials to sunfading, weather and washing, announces the appointment as its Pacific Coast representative of L. H. Butcher & Co., 274 Brannan St., San Francisco, with branches in Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle.

Western Screw Mfg. Co. A Dardelet Licensee

The Western Screw Mfg. Co., Chicago, and the American Screw Co., Providence, R. I., have been licensed by the Dardelet Threadlock Corp. to manufacture and sell bolts, nuts, and screws threaded with the Dardelet self-locking thread.

QUOTATIONS

at close of business, March 23, 1932
Prices cover average quantities unless otherwise stated

Cotton Goods

	Mar. 23	Mar. 16	Mar. 25 1931
PRINT CLOTHS			
27 -in., 64x60, 7.60	2⅞c.	2⅞c.	3⅞-4c
38½-in., 64x60, 5.35	3 11/16-3¾c.	3¼	5½c
39 -in., 68x72, 4.75	4½c.	4½c.	6½-7 c
39 -in., 72x76, 4.25	5¼c.	5⅝	7¼-7½c
39 -in., 80x80, 4.00	5¼c.	5¼-5½c.	7½-7¾c
BROWN SHEETINGS			
36-in., 56x60, 4.00	4¼-4⅜c.	4¼c.	5⅜c.
36-in., 48x48, 3.00	4¼c.	4¼c.	6¼c.
37-in., 48x48, 4.00	4¼c.	4¼c.	5¼c.
PAJAMA CHECKS			
6½-in., 72x80, 4.70	4¼-4¼c.	4¼-4¼c.	6¼c.
6 -in., 64x60, 5.75	4-4¼c.	4-4¼c.	5¼-5¼c.
MISCELLANEOUS			
Drills, 37-in., 3 yd.	5 c.	4¼c.	6¼c.
Denims, 2.20	9½c.	9¼c.	12 c.
Tickings, 8 oz.	12 c.	12 c.	15½c.
Standard prints	6¼c.	6¼c.	7¼c.
Eastern staple ginghams, 27-in.	6 c.	6 c.	8 c.

Cotton Waste

Peeler comber	6 - 6¼
Peeler strips	5 - 5⅛
Sak. comber	4¾ - 5
Choice willowed fly	2¾ - 3¼
Choice willowed picker	2 - 3
Sak strips	6¼ - 7⅛
Linters (mill run)	2 - 2⅛
White spooler (single)	4¼ - 4⅜

Cotton Yarn

CARDED (Average Quality)
Double Carded 2c.—4c., higher according to quality

SINGLE SKEINS OR TUBES (Warp Twist)

4s to 8s	$0.12½	22s	$0.16
10s	- .13	24s	- .17
12s	- .13½	26s	- .18
16s	- .14½	30s	- .19
20s	- .15½	40s ex. qual.	- .27

TWO-PLY SKEINS AND TUBES

8s-2	$0.13	26s-2	$0.18- .18½
10s-2	- .13½	30s-2	19 - .20
12s-2	- .14	36s-2	- .25
14s-2	- .14½	40s-2	- .26
16s-2	- .15	40s-hi.brk.	- .27
20s-2	15½- .16	50s-2	- .33
24s-2	17 - .17½	60s-2	- .36

SINGLE WARPS

10s	$0.13	24s	$0.17
12s	- .13½	26s	- .18
14s	- .13½	30s	- .19½
16s	- .14½	40s. ex.qual.	- .27
20s	- .15½		

TWO-PLY WARPS

8s-2	$0.13	24s-2	$0.17½-0.18
10s-2	.13½	26s-2	.18½- .19
12s-2	.14	30s-2	.19½- .20
14s-2	.14½	40s-2 ordir.	- .26
16s-2	.15	50s-2	- .33
20s-2	.15½- .16	60s-2	- .36

8s-3 and 4-ply skeins and tubes; tinged, 11½; white, 12½; waste, 11

HOSIERY CONES (Frame Spun)

8s	$0.12½	22s	$0.16 -0.16½
10s	- .13	24s	- .17
12s	- .13½	26s	- .18
14s	- .14	30s tying	18½- .19
16s	- .14½	30s reg.	.19½- .20
18s	- .15	30s ex.qual.	.20½- .21
20s	15½- .16	40s	- .26

COMBED PEELER (Average Quality)

TWO-PLY—(Knitting Twist) Cones

20s-2	$0.25	60s-2	$0.39 - .40
30s-2	.27 - .28	70s-2	.50 - .52
36s-2	.29 - .30	80s-2	.60 - .63
40s-2	.30 - .31	90s-2	.85 - .87
50s-2	.33 - .35	100s-2	.98 -1.05

WARPS, SKEINS AND CONES
TWO-PLY—(Warp Twist)

20s-2	$0.25	60s-2	$0.40 -0.41
30s-2	.28 - .29	70s-2	.50 - .52
36s-2	.30 - .31	80s-2	.60 - .62
40s-2	.31 - .32	90s-2	.85 - .90
50s-2	.35 - .36	100s-2	.95 -1.02

SINGLES

12s	$0.18½-0.19½	30s	$0.26 -0.27
14s	19 - .20	38s	.28 - .28½
16s	.19½ - .20½	40s	.29 - .30
18s	.20 - .21	50s	.33 - .34
20s	.21 - .22	60s	.39 - .40
24s	.23 - .24	70s	.50 - .51
28s	.25 - .26	80s	.60 - .61

MERCERIZED CONES—(Combed, Ungassed)

26s-2	$0.42 -0.44	90s-2	$0.95
30s-2	.43 - .45	100s-2	1.20-1.25
36s-2	.45	120s-2	1.55-1.60
40s-2	.47	30s	.49- .51
45s-2	.48	40s	.54- .56
50s-2	.50 - .52	50s	.60- .62
60s-2	.55 - .57	60s	.65- .68
70s-2	.69	70s	.77- .80
80s-2	.79	80s	.92- .96

Cotton Prices and Statistics

COTTON STATISTICAL DATA

	Closed Mar. 17	For Week High	For Week Low	Closed Mar. 23	Net Ch'ge
March	6.85	6.85	6.54	....	.....
April	6.89	6.89	6.63	6.40	—0.49
May	6.93	6.95	6.60	6.48	—0.45
June	7.01	7.01	6.68	6.54	—0.47
July	7.10	7.12	6.76	6.62	—0.48
August	7.17	7.17	6.85	6.70	—0.47
September	7.24	7.24	6.92	6.77	—0.47
October	7.32	7.33	7.00	6.85	—0.47
November	7.40	7.40	7.08	6.93	—0.47
December	7.49	7.52	7.17	7.02	—0.47
January	7.57	7.58	7.25	7.11	—0.46

(Fluctuations of Futures)

SPOT FLUCTUATIONS FOR WEEK

(Middling)	New York	New Orleans	Liverpool
Thursday, Mar. 17	7.00	6.90	5.50
Friday, Mar. 18	6.85	6.71	5.51
Saturday, Mar. 19	6.85	6.68	5.28
Monday, Mar. 21	6.85	6.71	5.32
Tuesday, Mar. 22	6.70	6.61	5.33
Wednesday, Mar. 23	6.55	6.48	5.17

FOREIGN COTTONS

Egyptian Cotton

Alexandria Exchange, Mar. 21.		Change
Mar. Sak	12.60	+0.55
Apr. Uppers	10.59	+0.56
Mar.-Apr. Shipment c. i. f. Boston (Tariff not included)		
Fully good fair Sak (No. 38)	....	13.00
Fully good fair to good Uppers (No. 10)	...	10.75

(By Anderson, Clayton & Co.)

Foreign cottons	F. O. B. New York, Cents
Peruvian Tanguis Strict Middling	16½
Peruvian Pima No. 1	16
Peruvian Moderate Rough	11
Peruvian Full Rough	17
China Tientsin No. 1	9½
India Rough	7 to 10
India Smooth	6½ to 7½

(by Bruns-Nordeman Co.)

MOVEMENT INTO SIGHT

	This Year	Last Year
Week	163,000	113,000
Season	†13,224,000	11,973,000

†38,000 added.

WORLD VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Mar. 18	One Year Ago
Interior towns and ports of U.S.*	6,351,000	5,162,000
Afloat to and at ports of Europe	1,516,000	1,952,000
Afloat to and at ports of Orient	1,158,000	414,000
Total	9,025,000	7,528,000
	Decrease	Decrease
Change during week	190,000	123,000

*Includes afloat to New York.

FORWARDINGS TO MILLS OF WORLD

	This Year Week	This Year Season	Last Year Week	Last Year Season
No. States, U.S.	17,000	590,000	22,000	627,000
So. States, U.S.	86,000	3,329,000	70,000	2,858,000
Total U.S.	103,000	3,919,000	92,000	3,485,000
Great Britain	37,000	848,000	20,000	596,000
Continent	63,000	2,315,000	50,000	2,338,000
Orient	147,000	2,156,000	70,000	906,000
Canada and other America	3,000	128,000	4,000	157,000
Total foreign countries	250,000	5,447,000	144,000	3,997,000
World total	353,000	9,366,000	236,000	7,482,000

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

Total	289,000	6,490,000	154,000	5,389,000

AVERAGE PRICE MAR.-APR., SHIPMENT HARD WESTERN COTTON
F.o.b. New England

	Middling	St. Middling
1 1/16-in.	8¾-9c.	9¼-9½c.
1⅛-in.	9¼-9½c.	9¾-10c.
1 3/16-in.	10¼-10½c.	10¾-11c.
1¼-in.	12½-13½c.	13½-14½c.

Based on New York, March, 6.60.

SPOT FLUCTUATIONS AND STOCKS

Markets	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Sales	This Week	Last Year
Galveston	6.90	6.50	3,429	799,749	568,800
New Orleans	6.83	6.48	10,013	1,062,612	781,670
Mobile	6.55	6.25	11,327	221,587	249,482
Savannah	6.81	6.36	3,060	264,420	361,268
Norfolk	6.90	6.50	976	62,975	89,714
New York	6.95	6.55	670	206,038	228,649
Augusta	6.75	6.50	841	124,604	97,909
Memphis	6.20	5.85	23,807	405,853	291,312
St. Louis	6.50	6.15	....	.....	10,583
Houston	6.85	6.40	8,414	1,460,980	1,234,528
Dallas	6.45	6.05	12,849	28,204	14,107

DIFFERENCES ON AND OFF MIDDLING WHITE GRADES

	Dallas	Memphis	Montgomery	Augusta	Average
M.F	0.50†	.75†	0.65†	0.63†	0.65†
S.G.M.	.40†	.50†	.55†	.56†	.51†
G.M.	.30†	.40†	.40†	.38†	.37†
S.M.	.20†	.25†	.25†	.19†	.23†
S.L.M.	.20*	.20*	.25*	.19*	.23*
L.M.	.40*	.50*	.50*	.38*	.47*
S.G.O.**	.75*	.75*	.85*	.**c*	.79*
G.O.	1.00*	1.00*	1.15*	1.13*	1.08*
YELLOW TINGED					
G.M.	0.25*	0.25*	0.25*	0.25*	0.26*
S.M.	.35*	.40*	.35*	.38*	.38*
M.**	.50*	.50*	.50*	.50*	.51*
S.L.M.	.90*	.90*	.85*	.75*	.86*
L.M.	1.25*	1.25*	1.15*	1.13*	1.22*
YELLOW STAINED					
G.M.	0.40*	0.65*	0.50*	0.38*	0.51*
S.M.**	.65*	1.05*	.85*	.75*	.87*
M.**	1.00*	1.15*	1.15*	1.13*	1.21*
BLUE STAINED					
G.M.**	0.65*	0.60*	0.50*	0.50*	0.56*
S.M.**	1.00*	.80*	.85*	.88*	.89*
M.**	1.25*	.90*	1.15*	1.13*	1.17*

**Grades not deliverable on contract.
*Off Middling. †On Middling

Wool

OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA
(IN GREASE)

Fine delne	$0.21½–$0.22	¾ blood	$0.21½–0.22
Fine clthg	.18 – .19	½ blood	.20 – .21
¼ blood	.22 – .22½		

TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA
(CLEAN BASIS)

Texas, 12 months	$0.52 –0.54		
California, Northern	.43 – .45		

PULLED—EASTERN (CLEAN BASIS)

AA	$0.54 –$0.56	B-Super	$0.43 –0.45
A-Super	.48 – .50	C-Super	.38 – .40

MONTANA, IDAHO AND WYOMING
(CLEAN BASIS)

Staple fine	$0.53 –0.55
Staple ½ bld	.51 – .53
Fine and fine medium	.50 – .52
⅜ blood	.45 – .48
¼ blood	.38 – .40

MOHAIR—DOMESTIC

Best carding	$0.25 –0.28
Best combing	.32 – .35

MOHAIR FOREIGN (IN BOND)

Turkey fair, average	$0.17 –0.21
Cape firsts	.18 – .21

FOREIGN CLOTHING AND COMBING
(CLEAN BASIS IN BOND)

Australia:	
70s	$0.38 –0.40
64s	.30 – .32
58s-60s	.28 – .30
(IN GREASE)	
Montevideo:	
58s-60s	$0.17 –0.18
56s	.16 – .17
50s	.15 – .16
Buenos Aires:	
4s, 40-44s	$0.10 –0.11
5s, 36-40s	.09 – .10

FOREIGN CARPET (GREASE BASIS IN BOND)

Aleppo washed	$0.19 –0.20
China: Combing No. 1	.12 – .13
China Filling Fleece	.11 – .12
Szechuen ass't	.12 – .13
Cordova	.09 – .10
Scotch black face (nominal)	.14 – .16
East India: Kandahar	.15 – .16
Vican'r	.19 – .20
Joria	.19 – .20

Worsted Yarns

ENGLISH SYSTEM WEAVING

2-20s 36s	$0.70– .72½
2-24s 40s	– .80
2-26s 44s	80 – .82½
2-28s 46s	.85 – .87½
2-30s 48s	.90 – .92½
2-32s 50s	.92½– .95
2-30s 64s fancy mixes	1.20 –1.22½
(Single yarns 5c. less than above)	
2-36s 58s	1.00 –1.02½
2-40s, 60s	1.12½–1.17½
2-40s, 64s	1.15 –1.20
2-50s, 66s	1.30 –1.35
2-60s, 70s	1.65 –1.70

ENGLISH SYSTEM KNITTING

2-20s, 44s in oil	$0.65
2-20s, 48s in oil	.70
2-20s, 50s in oil	.72½
2-20s, 56s in oil	.82½– .85
2-20s, 60s in oil	.95 – .97½
2-20s, 64s in oil	1.10 –1.12½
1-18s, 48s dyed	.85 – .87½
1-18s, 50s dyed	.90 – .92½
(Oil yarns 17½c. less)	

FRENCH SYSTEM

1-20s, 58s	.90 – .95
1-20s, 60s	1.02½–1.05
1-18s, 64s, dyed	1.25 –1.27½
1-26s, 64s	1.02½–1.05
1-30s, 64s, Warp	1.10 –1.12½
2-30s, 64s, Fancy mixes	1.27½–1.32½
2-40s, 64s, Zephyrs	1.25 –1.27½
1-50s, 66s	1.35 –1.37½
2-50s, 66s	1.45 –1.47½
2-60s, 70s domestic	1.80 –1.85
1-60s, 70s, Australian	1.60 –1.70
2-60s, 70s, Australian	1.77½–1.87½

FRENCH SPUN MERINO WHITE

1-30s, 50-50-58s on cops	.90 – .92½
1-40s, 50-50-60s on cops	1.00 –1.02½
1-40s, 50-50-64s on cops	1.02½–1.05
1-40s, 50-50-64s Australian cops	1.10 –1.15

Underwear mixes, 3 to 5c., Solid color, 35c. additional.

New York Top Futures

	Closed Mar. 16	For Week—High	Low	Closed Mar. 22	Net Ch'ge
March	65.50	66.50	65.50	65.00	—0.50
April	65.50	66.00	65.00	65.00	—0.50
May	66.00	66.00	65.30	65.30	—0.70
June	66.00	66.00	65.30	65.30	—0.70
July	66.00	66.00	65.30	65.30	—0.70
August	66.00	66.00	65.30	65.30	—0.70
September	66.00	66.00	65.50	65.50	—0.50
October	66.50	66.50	65.80	65.70	—0.80
November	66.50	66.50	65.70	65.70	—0.80
December	66.50	66.50	65.70	65.70	—0.80
January	66.50	66.50	66.00	66.00	—0.50
February	.....	66.00	65.00	65.00	.....

Tops and Noils

TOPS—BOSTON

Fine (64-66s)	$0.76 –0.77
Half-blood (60-62s)	.70 – .72
High ¾ blood (58s)	.65 – .67
Aver. ¾ blood (56s)	.60 – .62
Low ¾ blood	.57 – .58
High ¼ blood (50s)	.51 – .53
46s S. A. and N. Z	.54 – .56
44s S. A. and N. Z	.50 – .52
40s S. A. and N. Z	.46 – .48

TOPS — BRADFORD, ENG. (Mar. 18)

Fine (70s)	24½d	¾ bld. (56s)	17 d
Fine (64s)	22½d	½ bld. (50s)	12 d
¾ bld. (60s)	21½d	Cross-bred (46s)	9½d

NOILS — BOSTON

Fine	$0.35 –$0.38	High ¾ bld.	$0.26 –$0.28
Half-bld	.32 – .35	Low noils	.20 – .23
Aver. ¾ bld.	.28 – .30	Medium colored	.18 – .20
Fine colored	.23 – .28		

Wool Substitutes

WOOL WASTE

Lap, fine white	$0.60 – .62
Lap, fine colored	.40 – .43
Hard ends, fine white	.42 – .44
Hard ends, ¼ blood white	.28 – .31
Hard ends, fine colred	.18 – .20
Hard ends, medium colored	.13 – .15
Card, fine white	.23 – .25
Burr, fine carbonized	.24 – .26

OLD WOOLEN RAGS (GRADED FOR MFRS.)

Merinos, coarse light	$0.04½–0.05
Merinos, fine dark	.02½– .03
Merinos, fine light	.09 – .10
Serges, blue	.04½– .05
Serges, black	.04½– .05½
Serges, red	.07½– .08
Knit, white	.21 – .22
Knit, red	.08 – .08½
Knit, light hoods	.08½– .09½
Worsted, light	.03½– .04
Worsted, blue	.05 – .05½
Worsted, black	.05½– .06

Silk Yarns

THROWN SILK (60 day basis)
Prices Nominal

Japan organzine, 2 thd. spec. gd. XX sk 85%	$2.85
Japan organzine, 2 thd. grand sk. 83%	2.75
Japan organzine, 2 thd. sp. crack. sk. 81%	2.65
Japan crepe, 3 thd. gd. XX bob. 83%	2.50
Japan crepe, 3 thd. sp. crack. bob. 81%	2.40
Japan grenadine, 4 thd. sp. grand singles, 87%	3.70
Japan grenadine, 3 thd. 90%	4.70
Canton crepe, 3 and 4 thd. 14/16 on bobbins	2.20
Hosiery tram, 3 thd. Japan 90%	3 50
Hosiery tram 5 thd, Japan, 85%	2.60
Hosiery tram, crack XX 78%	2.25

SPUN SILK YARNS (Terms: net 30)

40/2	$3.10	60/2	$3.35
54/2	3.30	62/1	2.35

Raw Silk

(60 Day Terms. Spot Goods)
Prices Nominal

	13/15 White	20/22 White	20/22 Yellow
Super Grand, 87%	$1.95	$1.70	$1.75
Special Grand, 85%	1.85	1.60	1.65
Grand XX, 83%	1.70	1.55	1.60
Special Crack, 81%	1.65	1.50	1.55
Crack XX, 78%	1.55	1.45	1.50
Extra Extra, 73%	1.50	....	....
Best Extra, 68%	1.40	....	....

Canton filature, new style, 14/16	$1.35
Canton filature, new style, 20/22	1.25
Tussah filature, 8 cocoon	.95

NATIONAL RAW SILK EXCHANGE

	Close Mar. 16	For the Week High	Low	Close Mar. 22	Net Ch'ge
March	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.37	—0.08
April	1.46	1.46	1.36	1.38	—0.08
May	1.47	1.47	1.38	1.40	—0.07
June	1.48	1.48	1.39	1.41	—0.07
July	1.53	1.53	1.40	1.41	—0.12
August	1.53	1.53	1.40	1.43	—0.10
September	1.53	1.53	1.42	1.44	—0.09
October	1.53	1.53	1.42	1.42	—0.11

Total number of bales, 5,590. Total approximate value $509,128. Trading unit Crack XX 78% 13/15 white.

Domestic Rayon

VISCOSE PROCESS

Denier	Filament	First	Second
30	8	$2.25	...
50	12-18	1.35	$1.25
75	18-30	1.20	1.10
100	18-40	1.00	.90
125	36-50	.90	.80
150	30	.72	.70
150	24-44	.75	.72
150	60	.85	.82
150	75-90	.85	.82
170	24-27	.75	.72
170	60	.85	.82
200	30-42	.75	.72
300	42-62	.63	.60
450	42-72	.63	.60
600	72-96	.63	.60
900	100-144	.63	.60

NITRO-CELLULOSE PROCESS

Denier	First Qual.	Second Qual.	Denier	First Qual.	Second Qual.
75	$1.35	$1.25	150	$0.75	$0.72
100	1.05	.95	175	.75	.72
125	.95	85			

CUPRAMMONIUM PROCESS

Denier	Filament	Price	Denier	Filament	Price
15	24	$3.10	75	60	$1.30
25	24	2.85	80	60	1.30
30	24	2.60	100	75	1.10
40	30	1.70	120	90	1.00
52	30	1.50	150	112	.90
65	45	1.40	180	135	.87

ACETATE PROCESS

Denier	Price	Denier	Price
45	$1.60	125	$1.10
60	1.50	150	1.00
75	1.40	300	1.00
100	1.30		

Rayon Waste

Open bleached waste	$0.13–$0.14
Open bleached waste	.10½
Bleached thread waste (mfs.)	.09
Bleached thread waste (misc.)	.06– .07
Colored thread waste	.03– .04
Colored clips	.03– .04

CONVERTED RAYON WASTE

Bleached tops	$0.30–$0.32½
Unbleached tops	.27– .28
Bleached noils	.11
Unbleached noils	.09½
Bleached garnetts	.12
Unbleached garnetts	.13
Colored garnetts	.10– .11

Silk Waste

Kibizzo Kakai Grand XX	0.50
Kibizzo Kakai Triple Extra	.44
Frison Grand Double	.49
Pierced Cocoons	.50

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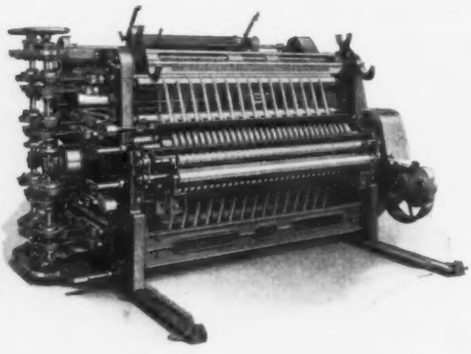
FOR GREATER OUTPUT AND EVENNESS OF YARN

The New Proctor Tape Condenser is the result of far-reaching research. Engineers experienced in designing, building and operating tape condensers in Europe and America have devoted years to studying developments in these machines and making improvements in them, to give you this new type capable of handling either long or short stock at production rates much higher than ever before attained. Exclusive new features of design insure a dependable uniformity of roving . . . reduced waste . . . trouble-free performance . . . instant, positive adjustments . . . time saving . . . lower cost.

Evidence of improved design and superior results is given in the deep groove principle of the New Proctor Tape Condenser . . . the individual tapes . . . the tandem aprons that give double the usual rubbing surface . . . the ball bearings on eccentrics and eccentric shafts that permit faster



running to take full advantage of the extra length of rubbing . . . the instant, positive setting of eccentric to graduated scale that gives exact length of stroke for each apron, and proper balance . . . the shift adjustment that distributes wear over whole width of apron giving prolonged service life . . . the heavier, stronger construction throughout.

As an improvement to your carding that has proved profitable to other plants, investigate the New Proctor Tape Condenser.

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